The New-York Times.

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PEACE AT LAST.

The Close of the War Officially Declared.

Restoration of the Old Flag All Over the Land.

Secession Repudiated---The States "Diverse as the Billows but one as the Sea."

The Great Writ of Habeas Corpus Again in Full Operation.

Generous Trust of the President in the Good Faith of the South.

The Beginning of a New Era of Harmonious Reunion.

A Message that Will be Carefully Considered by Other Governments.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By proclamation on the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be opposed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law; and,

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the sixteenth day August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and to such other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, By another proclamation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June seventh, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New-Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and, whereas, the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz.:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. And

Whereas, The Senate of the United States on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz.:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and, as such, may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and,

Whereas, By my Proclamation of the 13th day of June last the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and,

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, In view of the before recited premises it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

Whereas, The people of the several before-mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of the national unity; and

Whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last-named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as Territories, Dependencies, Provinces or Protectorates; and

Whereas, Such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals, and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united; and

Whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are, in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and,

Whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated;

Therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. [Done at the City of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM WASHINGTON.

By Dispatches to the *New-York Times*.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 2.

MATTERS OF INTEREST IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress were largely attended by visitors to-day in the expectation of hearing the Civil Rights Bill and the veto discussed in the Senate, and the Dodge-Brooks election case in the House; but there was disappointment in both instances. By general consent the veto was postponed, and Mr. DAWES, the Chairman of the Election Committee, did not call up the contested seat case in the House. The doings of the latter body were unusually dull, and it effected an early adjournment in consequence.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

At an early hour to-day the Senate galleries were crowded with spectators drawn thither by the expectation that the discussion upon the Civil Rights Bill would take place. The audience continued patiently waiting for over two hours, when it became known that there would be no action upon the bill until Wednesday or Thursday next, for the reasons already stated in our dispatch of last night. Nearly all the session was taken up in discussing the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States. This bill has been published in full in the TIMES. As amended thus far, it varies from the published copy only in details of practice.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

The President will appoint a Collector of New-York in a day or two. It is quite safe to say that he will be a man perfectly acceptable, from his position and antecedents, to the great body of the Union Party throughout the State and the country. The President has never for a moment thought of appointing any other sort of man. He will yet convince the country that whoever supports his policy must do it within the Union lines, unless the Union Party, under malign influences, is determined to drive him away.

STATE OF THE SOUTH.

Prof. J. D. B. DEBOW was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and gave his testimony on the status of the South. His account is said to have been substantially that the Southern people are in fair condition for reconstruction.

THE BOUNTY QUESTION.

The status of the equalized bounty question in the House was officially announced by Mr. SCHENCK, in response to a question from Mr. WARD, of New-York. Mr. SCHENCK said the Military Committee had prepared a bill, and were ready to report it, but wished to wait the return of Mr. BLAINE, the member of that Committee who had especial interest in the provisions of this bill, and who was now absent on account of the death of a member of his family. He thought the bill would be reported within two weeks, and he thought also that it would be a bill that would satisfy the soldier and not add seriously to the national burdens. The Army Bill, which was the special order in the House to-day, was also postponed until April 12, on account of the enforced absence of Mr. BLAINE. It will then come up as the special order.

THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS IN THE ARMY.

It appears from a communication from the War Department, dated March 28, that the number of volunteer troops in the army on the 9th of January was: white, 67,590; colored, 65,766, or an aggregate of 123,356. There were in the service March 10: whites, 27,171; colored, 29,814, or an aggregate of 56,985; thus showing there have been mustered out of the service since Jan. 9, whites, 30,419; colored, 25,952, an aggregate of 56,371. Ordered to be mustered out since March 10—whites, 10,106; colored, 9,557; total, 19,703. Total reduction made and ordered since Jan. 9—whites, 40,525; colored, 35,541. Aggregate, 76,074.

The musters out ordered will be mostly completed by May 1. The work will be well advanced by April 10, and then there will be left in service 17,085 white volunteers, and 30,217 colored; total number 47,261. It is proper to add that the Seventeenth Regiment United States Infantry has been ordered to Texas, and upon its arrival, Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN has been instructed to muster out all additional white volunteers in that department. There are now in service there 3,681 that he can spare. This contemplated reduction will be additional to that referred to in the above summary.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of April, 1866:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

6 per cent. bonds	$198,941,100 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	13,825,591 80
6 per cent. bonds 1881	283,715,600 00
6 per cent 5-20 bonds	679,364,000 00
Total	$1,185,236,341 80

Debt bearing Currency interest.

6 per cent. bonds	$4,634,000 00
Temporary loan	121,751,070 36
Certificates of indebtedness	61,228,000 00
One and two year 5 per cent. notes	8,526,900 00
Three-year compound interest notes	172,012,141 00
Three-year 7-30 notes	817,614,000 00
Total	$1,185,247,011 36
Matured debt, not presented for payment	$930,979 64

Debt bearing no Interest.

United States Notes	$422,749,322 00
Fractional currency	26,026,432 03
Gold certificates of deposit	5,668,760 00
Total	$480,419,054 03
Total debt	$1,677,798,296 85
Amount in treasury coin	$62,000,700 80
Amount in treasury currency	62,077,980 01
Total	$122,147,680 81
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$1,703,656,616 04

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of April, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE RADICAL CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressional Document Committee have issued a circular appealing for funds to distribute documents to redject radical Congressmen. They urge the necessity of excluding Southern members of Congress because they will vote against radical measures of the present Congress. The President is ignored wholly, and the appeal is to sustain Congress against his policy. Cashier HUNTINGTON, special friend of SMITZER, for Collector, is Treasurer of the organization. If the Committee will, as the *Tribune* says, distribute JOHNSON'S veto message and speech, they can have them on favorable terms.

A REBEL FLAG.

The first flag captured after the surrender of New Orleans was brought here to-day by Dr. EDDIS, and by him delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury. The correspondence between Dr. EDDIS and Mr. McCULLOCH will be published to-morrow.

PETROLEUM.

One of the two experts, professors of chemistry, to whom the Secretary of the Treasury referred the investigation as to the combustible or non-combustible quality of petroleum, has responded. His opinion is unqualifiedly that that commodity is combustible within the meaning of the law, and, consequently, special license for transporting it must be taken out before it can be carried on passenger vessels. The other expert has not yet responded.

NOT THE GUERRILLA QUANTRELL.

WM. L. HAMILTON, who was arrested in New-York, and brought here, under the belief that he was the notorious rebel guerrilla QUANTRELL, has been released from custody by order of the military authorities.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States will meet at 1 o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of rendering the remainder of the decisions to be pronounced before the adjournment *sine die*.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amount to $2,455,349 49.

SENATOR WRIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

Senator WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, arrived here this evening and, unless he is taken with a relapse, will be in his seat in the Senate, where his vote is required to sustain the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill.

PRINTING THE CENSUS.

The House to-day agreed by an almost unanimous vote to the report of Mr. LAPLIN, Chairman of the Printing Committee, which commends the action of the Secretary of the Interior in transferring the preparation of the third volume of the Census Report from the office of Mr. KENNEDY to the office of Judge EDMONDS, Land Commissioner.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The excitement about the Connecticut election has run high all day, and the anxiety to-night to learn the news has filled the newspaper offices with eager inquirers. The latest dispatches, indicating the election of Gen. HAWLEY by a decisive majority, are sending the Republicans home in good spirits. The early dispatches were favorable to ENGLISH, but Democratic hopes were only excited to be dissipated by the later news.

SEIZURE OF CIGARS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Hon. NATHAN SARGENT, Commissioner of Customs, has been informed of the seizure, a few days since, of seventy thousand valuable cigars by the Collector at New-Orleans, La., which were being smuggled into the United States at that port.

THE VOYAGE OF THE MONADNOCK.

The Navy Department has received the following dispatch:

UNITED STATES STEAMER VANDERBILT, VALPARAISO, March 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of our safe arrival with the *Monadnock*, *Powhatan* and *Tuscarora* on the morning of the 1st inst. I inclose herewith reports from Lieut. Commanding DAVIS and Acting Chief Engineer ENGLISH, in regard to the performance of the *Monadnock* between Montevideo and this place. Any difficulties in the voyage to San Francisco which may have been anticipated, are believed to end here. The remaining part is simply plain sailing, in which no trouble is anticipated, beside the ordinary perils of navigation from rocks, shoals, fire, &c., all would be somewhat unusual were we to encounter any weather which an ordinary steamboat could not easily resist. The power of the monitor have been much more than equal to the difficulties that we have thus far met, and the result amply vindicates the judgment of the Department in directing a voyage which was mutually thought perilous, but in the success of which I had no doubt. In the long seas of the Pacific, to the southward of this, I observed that the *Monadnock* took very little water upon her decks, rising over the waves easily and buoyantly.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROGERS, Commander.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MONADNOCK, VALPARAISO, March 1, 1866.

I have the honor to make the following report of the performance of this vessel during her passage from Montevideo to this port:

The average number of miles run in 24 hours being 71 knots; the greatest distance made in one day being 195 knots; the least distance made in one day being 114 knots. The machinery has worked admirably; the only exception being that at 8 P. M. on the 27th inst., the condensers of the starboard engine got out of order, which was temporarily repaired by morning. During the night the ship was kept on her course, making 5½ knots per hour, with the port engine running at the rate of 60 revolutions per minute, and foresail and topsail set, the wind being well aft. The passage through the Magellan Straits and Sarmiento Channels to the Gulf of Pinos was presented no difficulties which were not easily overcome. I feared, in passing through the narrow places and abrupt turnings the length of the vessel would give trouble, but in practice we found none whatever. I inclose the report of the Chief Engineer regarding the performance of the machinery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS M. BRUCE, Lieutenant-Commander.

Commodore JOHN ROGERS, Commanding Special Squadron, U. S. flagship *Vanderbilt*.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, April 2.

ALABAMA RAILROADS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Governor of the State of Alabama, asking for an extension of time for the completion of certain railroads in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced several petitions for equal rights without distinction on account of color, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition for an international copyright law, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the memorial of citizens of Ohio, for certain modifications of the Excise Law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOWE presented the petition of citizens of Wisconsin, for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to have the President of the United States elected by the popular vote, instead of by the Electoral College system, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably a bill to provide arms and ammunition for the defence of the inhabitants of Dakota Territory.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON, from the same Committee, also reported a bill to provide for the equalization of the bounties to soldiers in the late war of rebellion, in a new draft, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to each and every soldier who served in the armies of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, without distinction of color or race, and who has been or who may hereafter be honorably discharged therefrom, there shall be paid, except as hereinafter specified, a bounty of eighty and one-third dollars per month for each and every month of service rendered. *Provided*, That troops known as "Home Guards" or other volunteer troops organized for local service, which are now excluded from bounties by the rulings of the War Department, or under the terms of their enlistment shall not participate in the bounties provided for by this act or any part thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid to each soldier under the provisions of this act, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of bounty made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case will any soldier receive a greater sum in bounty than eight and one-third dollars for each or any month of service; and no bounty whatever shall be paid to any soldier who has deserted from the service, nor to any soldier who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of enlistment, nor to any soldier who has been discharged at his own request, or by purchase, or for the purpose of accepting promotion or appointment in the army or navy, or after two years' service, or who has been discharged at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, on the ground of minority; *provided*, that any soldier discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle, on picket, in skirmish, or in the line of duty otherwise than in actual conflict, and the widow or heirs of any soldier who may have died while in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to the same bounty as though such soldier had served out his full term of enlistment.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any bounty whatever under this act; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned or given away either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon the receipt of the soldier's discharge paper, accompanied by the statement, under oath, as by this section provided.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the payment of the bounty herein provided, that it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, accompanied with his discharge, and the affidavit required by the preceding section; to ascertain and determine the amount, if any, due him under the provisions of this act; to indorse the same upon his discharge, and to return the discharge to the claimant with a warrant for the amount. Such warrant shall be in each case drawn upon an authorized depositary of the public funds and shall be made payable to the order of the claimant. *Provided*: That the said warrant shall be negotiated nor paid by the depositary upon which it is drawn or by any other depositary, unless there be affixed to it proof of the identity of the payee and of the genuineness of his indorsement, established by the oath or affirmation of not less than two respectable witnesses resident in the same county or district with said payee, and attested by the Clerk of a Court of Record, under the seal of the Court: and the said warrant, with such proof and attestation affixed thereto, shall, thereafter be negotiable and payable by indorsement, in the manner of indorsing checks and drafts, and shall, in no case, be negotiable without such proof and attestation; and the Clerk of the Court, before whom such proof may be made, is hereby required to exhibit the discharge, which he will compare with the warrant, and satisfy himself that it agrees in all respects therewith.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That, under no circumstances whatever shall any agent, attorney or third person be allowed to act for or take part in the prosecution, collection, remittance or payment of claims for said bounty to soldiers except in the hereinbefore provided; nor shall any power of attorney, purchase, sale, transfer or assignment of said bounty, or of any interest therein, be recognized or entertained by any accounting officer or disbursing agent of the Government in the settlement or payment of said bounty to soldiers now living; *provided* that such claims shall be presented to the Paymaster-General within twelve months from and after the passage of this act, and in the manner herein prescribed, or the claimants will be forever thereafter debarred from the benefits of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the claims of widows and heirs of deceased soldiers, for said bounty, shall be received and settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury; and, in case such claims are presented by an agent or attorney, such agent or attorney shall be required to make oath or affirmation that he has no interest whatever in said bounty beyond the fees for collecting the same, which are hereby fixed and established as follows, viz.: For the preparation and prosecution of claims for and the collection and remittance of all sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, ten per centum on the amount; for collecting and paying over all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, the sum of ten dollars; and said fees shall include all expenses incident to the collection of said claims, except the expense of the necessary affidavits, which shall be defrayed by the claimant, and any agent or attorney who shall charge directly or indirectly in any case a greater sum for his services in prosecuting, collecting and remitting said bounty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding three thousand nor less than one thousand dollars, and shall be forever excluded from prosecuting military or naval claims against the Government.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said bounty due the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, the Second Auditor of the Treasury shall be governed by the same restrictions as herein prescribed for the Paymaster-General, provided that when such claims are presented by or through an agent or attorney duly empowered to act for the claimant the warrant for the amount may be transmitted to such agent or attorney, but shall not be recognised nor paid by the United States unless it be endorsed, witnessed and attested by the persons and in the manner prescribed by the fourth section of this act; nor shall any claim for said bounty be entertained by the Second Auditor of the Treasury unless presented in the manner and within the time specified therein.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of any law now land, and of any that may hereafter be laid on cotton, shall be set apart as a fund for the payment of the bounties herein provided for, and for the extinguishment of any debt incurred in payment of said bounties.

The above was, on motion of Mr. WILSON, recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CALIFORNIA PAYMASTERS.

Mr. NESMITH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Paymaster General to place to the credit of paymasters in California $200,000, to cover loss of money occasioned by the wreck of the *Brother Jonathan*.

THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONGRESS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to authorize the representation of the United States at the International Health Congress at Constantinople.

THE LOAN BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House loan bill without amendment, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the said act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner and at such rates as he may think advisable for lawful money of the United States, or for any treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit or other representations of value, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the issue of bonds on the public debt; provided that of United States notes not more than ten million of dollars may be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four million of dollars in any one month; and provided further that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in force in all its provisions except as modified by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms, and also the amount and character of the indebtedness retired under this act and the act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

THE TEST OATH.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General to report to the Senate whether at any time since December last any persons have been permitted to enter on the duties of office and received the salaries and emoluments thereof without taking the required oath; also to furnish the names of said parties, the circumstances of their appointment, &c.

Mr. MCDOUGAL objected to the immediate consideration of the above, and it went over.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill for the classification and graduation of invalid pensions, which provides pensions for disabilities incurred in the military and naval services, in cases as follows:

1st. For disabilities of a permanent character, rendering the pensioner utterly or nearly helpless, so as to require the constant attendance of another person. 2d. For disabilities incapacitating the pensioner for performing manual labor, but not requiring the personal attendance of another. 3d. For such disabilities as materially interfere with the performance of manual labor. 4th. From disabilities arising from disease and hernia, blindness, deafness, aphonia and sunstroke. The classes shall receive pensions as follows: First class—All below Captain, Major in the army and Major (?) in the navy, $30 per month; above that and below Colonel in the army, or Captain in the navy, thirty dollars above that forty dollars. Second class—Fifteen dollars to all non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, below Major in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy, twenty dollars; those and higher grades twenty-five dollars. Third class—Pensioners shall be rated according to degree of disability, less than total, whether one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, but at no other fractional rate, according to rank and degree of disability in proportion to the pension granted for total disability. The fourth class shall be rated in degree at total, three-fourths, one-half, one-fourth, and observe the rates of such pensions shall continue as before provided by law.

It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD, MISSOURI.

Mr. BROWN called up a bill to grant land to aid in the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad, from Pilot Knob to the Southern boundary of Missouri. Passed.

REAR-ADMIRAL PAULDING.

Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral PAULDING to receive a decoration of the Equestrian. Order of St. Maurice from the King of Italy for aid rendered to the Italian frigate *Re D'Italia*.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. HARRIS called up the bill to reorganise the Judiciary of the United States, which was read, with the amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee. It provides as follows:

SECTION 1. That on and after the 1st day of September, 1866, the Circuit Court of the United States shall be abolished, and the several District Courts of the United States shall, in addition to the authority and jurisdiction now vested in said Courts, have original jurisdiction of all actions at law and suits in equity commenced on or after that date to the same extent, in all respects, as is now possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for said districts respectively. The several district Judges also shall possess and exercise all the jurisdiction, power and authority heretofore possessed and exercised by the Judges of the Circuit Court. Any district Judge may be assigned by the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit to hold a court in any district in said circuit, or may hold such court upon the request of the Judge of the district in which the same is to be held.

SEC. 2. That actions or prosecutions commenced in any of the State Courts, may be removed into the District Court of the United States, in the same cases and in the same manner, and by the like proceedings, and with the like effect as such actions or prosecutions may now be removed into the Circuit Court for the same District.

SEC. 3. That the trial of issues of fact in all civil causes, except those of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, shall be by jury; but a trial by jury may be waived by the several parties to the issues by filing to appear on the trial, or by written consent in person or by attorney, filed with the Clerk of the Court, or by oral consent in open Court, entered on record.

SEC. 4. That all sections and suits which, previous to the said 1st day of September, shall have been commenced in any Circuit Court, and shall be removed to any Circuit Court of the United States and Court all processes, orders, judgments, decrees, bonds, papers and proceedings, appertaining thereto, or filed therein, shall be transferred to the District Court of the District in which such action or suit shall be pending, and the said District Court shall possess and exercise in the cases and over the process, orders, judgments, decrees and proceedings transferred to it, all the like authority and jurisdiction with which they are invested by this act over similar cases subsequently commenced, and the process, orders, judgments, decrees and proceedings therein, and no bail-bond or undertaking or stipulation in any proceedings in any such case shall be avoided, impaired or invalidated by such transfer.

SEC. 5. That the several District Courts aforesaid shall, on and after the 1st day of September, 1866, have exclusive jurisdiction to inquire, by the intervention of a Grand Jury, of all crimes and offences that shall be cognizable under the authority of the United States within their respective districts, and indictments found or pending to that date in the Circuit Courts of the United States for said districts, and all processes, orders, judgments, bonds, papers and proceedings in anywise relating to any public offence or offences then remaining in said Circuit Court, shall, on first day of September, be transferred to the said District Courts respectively, and the said District Courts shall possess and exercise in the criminal cases transferred over to its orders, judgments and proceedings thus transferred to the same authority and jurisdiction with which they are invested by this act over criminal cases and proceedings subsequently commenced; and no bail-bond or recognizance taken in any criminal case or proceeding so transferred shall be avoided, impaired or invalidated by such transfer.

SEC. 6. That on the said first day of September, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the clerks of the several Circuit Courts of the United States shall deliver to and deposit with the clerks of their District Courts in their respective districts all property, books, records, documents and papers of every kind and description belonging and that may be required and kept by the said clerks of the District Courts respectively, as part of the records of their offices, and subject to the order and control of said courts.

SEC. 7. That on and after the first day of September executions may be issued out of any District Court to collect any judgment or decree rendered in the Circuit Court for such district with the same effect as if no change had been made; and executions may be issued out of such Circuit Court and all processes which before the said first day of September, shall have been issued out of any Circuit Court, and shall not have been executed, returned, shall be returned to and filed with the Clerk of the District Court for the same district.

SEC. 8. That there shall be established in each of the circuits of the United States a court, to be called a Court of Appeals, which shall have appellate jurisdiction of all cases arising in the several District Courts within said circuits respectively. The Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to the circuit, and the several District Judges of the district constituting the circuit, shall be the Judges of such court, any three of whom may hold a court. The Justice of the Supreme Court, or, in his absence, the District Judge senior in office, shall preside. In the absence of a quorum, any Judge may adjourn the court from day to day.

SEC. 9. That such Court of Appeals shall have a seal, the form and device of which shall be prescribed by the presiding Judge. It shall also have a clerk, to be appointed by, and removable at the pleasure of the presiding justice. Such clerk may, with the approval of the Court to be entered on record, appoint a deputy, who, in case of death or resignation of the clerk, may perform the duties of clerk until another shall be appointed. Every such clerk shall take the oath, and give the bond with sureties, prescribed by law for clerks of District Courts. Processes shall run in the name of the United States; shall be under the seal of the Court, and be signed by the clerk.

SEC. 10. That the Marshal of the District in which such Court shall be held, shall attend the sittings of the Court and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall provide such room as may be necessary and for all incidental expenses of the Court, including crier, bailiffs and messenger, in the same manner that the Marshal of the District of Columbia now provides for the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEC. 11. That an appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals from any final judgment or decree of any District Court within the circuit, when the amount claimed or property in controversy shall exceed $2,000, and in other cases, if the District Judge shall certify that the adjudication involves a question of general importance, such appeal shall be taken within ninety days after the entry of the judgment or decree sought to be reviewed. Upon such appeal the Court shall review such judgment or decree upon the questions of law and fact arising upon the record, and may affirm, alter, modify, or reverse it, or may order a new trial or such other proceedings to be had in the proper District Court as shall be just. The judgment or decision of such Court of Appeals upon any appeal shall be remitted to the District Court, to be enforced according to law. The said courts shall have power to issue writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs which may be necessary to the exercise of their jurisdiction, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law.

SEC. 12. That to render an appeal under the provisions of the foregoing section effectual for any purpose, a bond in the penalty of $500 shall be executed in behalf of the appellant by at least one sufficient security to the effect that the appellant will pay all costs and damages which may be awarded against him on the appeal, not exceeding $500, or on failure to prosecute the appeal or recognizance directing the payment of money, it shall not stay the execution of the judgment or decree unless a bond in the penalty of double the amount of such judgment or decree, with sureties, shall be executed, conditioned to the effect that if the judgment or decree appealed from, or any part thereof, be affirmed or the appeal be dismissed, the appellant will pay the amount directed to be paid by the judgment or decree or the part thereof as to which the judgment or decree shall be affirmed. The bonds prescribed by this section may be in one instrument or several, at the option of the appellant. Such bonds shall be of no effect, unless they shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the surety or sureties, showing that he or they are worth double the sum specified therein over and above all debts and liabilities; and such bonds and affidavits are filed with the Clerk with whom the judgment or decree appealed from was entered. In other cases a stay of execution may be granted upon such terms as any Judge of the Court may prescribe.

SEC. 13. That cases pending in any Circuit Court on the said first day of September, upon appeal, or writ of error, or by transcript to the Supreme Court of Appeals, and shall be heard and determined by such Court, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. That the said Courts of Appeals shall respectively adopt such rules as they deem proper, to regulate the manner of taking such appeals. They may also establish such other rules as they may deem necessary for the regulation of the practice of the Courts of Appeals, and may, from time to time alter or revise the same. For this purpose special terms of said Court of Appeals shall be held in the several circuits at the places hereinafter mentioned, on the first Tuesday of September, 1866.

SEC. 15. That an appeal may be taken from the final judgment of a District Court, in any criminal action, to the Supreme Court of the United States, within ninety days after the entry of such judgment. But such appeal shall not operate as a stay of proceedings unless it is so ordered by a Judge of the Court. The judgment or decision upon such appeal shall be remitted to the District Court to be enforced according to law.

SEC. 16. That terms of said Court of Appeals shall be held in the several Judicial Circuits, except the tenth, on the following days, at the places hereinafter named, viz.: In the first circuit, in the City of Boston; in the second circuit, in the City of New-York; in the third circuit, in the City of Philadelphia; in the fourth circuit, in the City of Baltimore; in the fifth circuit, in the City of Savannah; in the sixth circuit, in the City of Louisville; in the seventh circuit, in the City of Cleveland, in the Eighth Circuit, in the city of Chicago, in the Ninth Circuit, in the city of St. Louis, and in the Tenth Circuit the terms shall be held annually on the first Monday of June, in the city of San Francisco. Adjourned terms may also be held from time to time as in the judgment of the Court the public interests shall require.

SEC. 17. That the decision of the Court of Appeals upon questions of fact shall in all cases be final and conclusive, but a review upon the law may be had upon a writ of error, or appeal, in the manner now provided by law, to the Supreme Court of the United States from every final judgment or decree rendered upon any decision of a Court of Appeals where the matter in dispute shall exceed the sum or value of $10,000, or where the adjudication involves a question upon the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or any treaty, or revenue or patent law of the United States, or where the Court shall certify that the adjudication involves a legal question of sufficient importance to require that the final decision thereof should be made by the Supreme Court. Such writs of error or appeal shall be sued out within one year after the entry of the judgment or decree sought to be reviewed. The Supreme Court may affirm, or modify, or reverse the judgment or decree brought before it for review, or may direct judgment or decree to be rendered, or such further proceedings to be had as the Justice of the Court may require. The judgment or decision shall be remitted to the proper District Court to be enforced according to law.

SEC. 18. That Commissioners who have been appointed by any Circuit Court in any district by virtue of any act of Congress, shall be and exercise the powers of Commissioners of such District, and the several District Courts shall hereafter have the same powers to appoint and remove Commissioners as have heretofore been possessed and exercised by the Circuit Court.

SEC. 19. That any Judge who shall in pursuance of the provisions of this act, attend any Circuit Court of Appeals, at any place other than his own residence, shall be allowed his reasonable expenses for travel and attendance, to be certified by the clerk and paid by the Marshal of the district in which such Court shall be held, and allowed to him in his accounts with the United States

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 2, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	119	100 At. Mail S. Co	130¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, O	105	100 do	130
10,000 U. S. 5-2-3 s. C. '62	104¾	100 Brunsw. Land	7¼
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	92	200 Union Nav. Co	105
4,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		300 Erie R. Pref	80
First Series	103⅝	600 Hud. Riv. R	108
25,000 do Sec. ver.	103⅝	1800 Reading R	99⅛
7,500 do 2d call.	103⅝	400 do 2d call	99⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R	103⅜
6,000 Missouri 6s	72⅜	150 Ohio. & Alt. R	82
10,000 do 2d call	72⅜	60 Mil. & St. Paul	42
50,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	102	100 Del., Lack. & W	130
4,000 Erie 3d M	86	200 Mich. S. & N. I	85⅝
5,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Loan, six int	103⅝	2.0 do	84
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	91	2.0 do	83⅝
20 Bank of Amer	137	200 do	84⅛
10 Bank of Republic	109	100 do	80
10 Bank of Commerce	106	200 Cleve. & Pitts	77
200 Del. & Hud. C	133⅛	400 do	77⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pr	42½	200 do	77⅛
200 do	42½	1000 do	77⅛
200 West. U. Tel	67⅜	200 do	77⅝
do 2d call	67⅜	30 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R	112
100 do 2d call	66⅜	100 Chi. & N. W	26
30 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	103	100 do	26⅝
500 Quick. Min. Co	40¾	200 Chic. & N. W. P	53⅝
200 N. Y. Central	90⅜	500 Chi. & R. I	112
400 do	90⅜	100 do	113⅝
800 do	90⅜	50 do	113⅝
100 do	90⅜	100 do	113⅝
100 Erie R	73	45 C. Bur. & Quin	110
500 do	73⅛	5 Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	95
700 do	73⅛	150 Morris & Essex	85
400 do	73⅜	500 Pitts., F. W. & C	90¼
400 do	73⅜	100 do	90⅜
200 do	73⅜	100 do 2d call	90⅜
1500 do	73⅜	400 do	89¾
200 do	73⅜	500 do	90
700 do	73⅜	1000 do	90⅛
200 do	73⅜	200 do	90⅛
100 do	73⅜	100 do	90⅛
100 do	73⅜	100 Alt. & T. H	30
80 do	74¼		

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$222 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	103⅛	100 N. Y. Central	90⅜
13,000 do. Third Ser.	103⅛	400 Reading R	99⅛
25,000 Missouri 6s	72⅜	300 do	77⅛
100 Western U. Tel	66¾	100 Chic. & N. W	25⅞
100 do	66	300 Chic. & N. W. P	54
400 Erie Railroad	73⅛	100 Ft. W. & C	90⅜
500 do	73⅜	500 do	87½
200 do	73⅜	200 do	88¾
100 do	73⅜	200 do	89
100 do	73⅜	100 do	87½
300 do	73⅜		

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5s, '71 C	105¼	100 Del. & Hud. C	133
2,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '62	104⅜	200 Reading R	99⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, R. '65	104⅜	1500 M. S. & N. I. R	86
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s. R	92½	2 0 do	84⅛
5,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s Second Series	103⅛	400 do	81
25,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅛	800 Cleve. & Pitts	78⅜
2,000 do	91⅛	200 do	78⅜
1,000 Ga. State 6s	100	400 do	78⅜
1,000 Mariposa Pr	26½	100 Chic. & N. W	26⅛
100 At. Mail S. Co	139	100 Chic. & Alt. Pr	82
200 Central Coal	45	400 Chi. & R. I	114⅛
200 Quick. Min. Co	40½	100 do	114⅛
200 New-York Cen	90⅜	100 do	114⅛
200 do	91	1000 P., F. W. & C	90
100 do	90⅜	400 do	89¾
100 Erie R	74	100 do	89¾
400 do	73⅜	1100 do	89¾
200 do	73⅜	200 do	89¾
200 do	73⅜	100 do	89¾
200 do	73⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts	78¾
200 do	73⅜	100 do	78¾
200 do	73⅜	200 do	78¾
1000 do	73⅜	100 do	78¾
200 do	73⅜	100 do	112⅝
100 do	73⅜	100 Chi. & R. I	112
100 do	73⅜	100 do	113⅛
100 do	73⅜	100 do	113⅛
200 do	73⅜	100 do	112⅝
100 do	73⅜	100 Chi. & N. W	26⅜
300 do	73⅜	200 do	26⅜
200 do	73⅜	200 do	26⅜
100 do	73⅜	100 do	26⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I	85⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P	53⅝
400 do	85⅛	100 do	53⅝
400 do	85⅛	100 do	53⅝
100 do	85⅛	100 P., F. W. & C	88½
100 do	85⅛	100 do	88½
100 Chic. & N. W	25⅞	100 do	88½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Quick. Min. Co	40¾	400 Reading R	99⅜
New-York Cen	90⅜	100 do	99⅜
100 do	90⅜	100 Hud. R. R	107⅜
100 do	90⅜	100 do	107⅜
100 do	90⅜	100 do	108
100 Erie R	73⅜	100 Clev. & Pitts	78¾
400 do	73⅜	1100 do	78¾
200 do	73⅜	500 do	78¾
1000 do	73⅜	900 do	78¾
100 do	73⅜	100 Chi. & R. I	112
100 do	73⅜	100 do	112⅝
100 do	73⅜	100 Chi. & N. W	26⅜
500 do	73⅜	100 do	26⅜
100 do	73⅜	100 do	26⅜
100 Mich. S. & N. I	85⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. P	53⅝
400 do	85⅛	100 do	53⅝
100 do	85⅛	100 P., F. W. & C	88½
100 do	85⅛	100 do	88
100 do	85⅛	100 do	88
100 do	85⅛	100 do	88

OPEN BOARD—2½ P. M.

500 Spruce H. C	4¾	500 M. So. & N. I	86⅜
100 do	4¾	200 do	85
200 N. Y. Cen.	91⅜	300 do	86⅛
400 Erie Railroad	74⅛	100 do	86⅛
100 do	74⅛	100 do	86
100 do	74⅛	200 do	86
100 do	74⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	79
300 do	74⅛	600 do	79¾
200 do	74⅛	200 do	79¾
200 do	74⅛	200 do	79¾
700 Reading R	99⅜	200 Chic. & N. W	24
400 do	99⅜	100 C. & N. W. P	54⅝
700 do	99⅜	100 do	54⅝
700 Chic. & Rk. Is	114¾		

MONDAY, April 2—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 31, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,855,531
Decrease in Specie	2,016,259
Increase in Deposits	2,686,347
Increase in Legal-Tender	3,662,066
Increase in Circulation	493,128

	April 1, 1866.	March 3, 1866.	March 24, 1865.
Local Capital	$55,186,172	$8,878,500	$8,878,500
National	21,000,000	73,107,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H	$76,186,172	$81,986,200	$81,686,200
Loans	204,458,393	237,356,099	234,500,518
Specie	20,584,668	11,930,392	13,945,651
Deposits	173,350,491	188,554,592	185,868,245
Legal-Tender		72,756,000	69,406,033
In Sub-Treas'y	32,228,596	35,156,646	32,997,469

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$539,250	Seventh Ward	$107,381
Mer. Exchange	451,083	Broadway	900,000
Commerce	2,536,560	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	736,593	Republic	551,354
Market	470,000	St. Nicholas	718,018
Park	1,000,000	Marine	221,760
Fourth	2,130,922	East River	202,250
Central	1,517,840	Second	369,532
Mechanics'	413,842	Continental	478,334
New-York	927,888	Importers'	515,087
M. Association	307,867	Ninth	861,510
Metropolitan	863,700	First	449,500
Commonwealth	216,427	Am. Exchange	369,547
Leather	1,100,000	Gallatin	464,720
N. America	296,527	Citizens'	136,150
Irving	189,900	Union	405,000
Tradesmen's	417,399	Chatham	132,191
Phenix	243,883	Shoe & Leather	693,000
Third	798,220	Hanover	248,651
Butchers & D	126,800	N. Y. Exchange	268,387
Total 40 National Banks			$23,027,452
Total 20 other National and Local Banks			709,082
Total on Clearing-house report, March 31			$23,736,534
On previous report, March 24			22,243,406
Increase in circulation			493,128

The following figures show the relative strength of the foregoing National Banks in Gold and Legal Tender to their liabilities for Circulation and Deposits:

	Gold and Legal Tender.	Deposits and Circulation.
Merchants	$3,870,927	$8,024,769
Merchants' Exchange	747,883	1,839,206
Commerce	4,547,934	11,279,558
Ocean	1,205,123	2,489,877
Market	992,804	2,489,877
Park	3,769,891	14,747,487
Fourth	3,820,669	14,162,961
Central	4,154,481	14,064,929
Mechanics'	3,346,330	4,702,000
New-York	4,405,925	6,868,811
Mechanics' Association	595,971	1,820,241
Metropolitan	2,014,627	6,661,694
Commonwealth	887,414	3,490,672
Leather	1,120,232	2,422,085
North American	1,150,133	2,913,983
Irving	490,000	1,758,900
Tradesmen's	797,642	2,351,891
Phœnix	926,859	2,962,725
Third	1,167,741	3,757,062
Butchers' and Drovers'	484,794	1,863,304
Seventh Ward	544,304	696,321
Broadway	2,375,850	5,728,203
Mercantile	1,318,810	3,088,166
Republic	1,733,249	4,637,683
St. Nicholas	619,140	2,024,059
Marine	926,519	1,755,583
East River	286,099	889,630
Second	297,288	1,079,181
Continental	953,836	2,371,087
Importers'	1,013,200	3,811,825
Ninth	2,149,069	7,535,627
First	1,747,834	3,968,323
American Exchange	3,890,158	6,220,142
Gallatin	543,210	1,345,461
Citizens'	496,641	1,397,908
Union	2,179,089	3,676,359
Chatham	657,264	2,035,735
Shoe and Leather	1,020,365	3,823,000
Hanover	674,848	1,965,525
New-York Exchange	202,143	975,237

On the the present Bank Statement there is the addition of the New-York National Exchange Bank, (Mr. VAN DUSER'S Bank in Greenwich-street,) admitted to the Clearing-house a few days since by a very complimentary vote, on the unanimous recommendation of the Standing Committee of the House on the condition of new members. The Bank reports a

Capital of	$300,000
Loans and Discounts	547,843
Deposits	703,259
Legal Tender	200,000
Circulation	269,100

The Statement this afternoon shows the large addition of $4,701,606 to Currency Deposits, and a decrease of $2,015,259 in the Specie balances, which latter sum, no doubt, went into the Treasury for Customs. The Treasury Office gained altogether about $2,400,000 in its Specie balances during the week. The net difference in the Bank Deposits, Currency and Specie, is $2,686,347. The gain in Legal Tenders is $2,662,006 since last Monday. The total amount now held is:

In Legal Tender	$72,158,099
Gold and Silver	11,930,392
Together	$84,088,491
Against:	
Deposits	$188,554,592
Circulation	22,736,534
	$211,291,125

The pro rata of Legal Tender and Specie to these liabilities is a slight fraction under 40 ℘ cent., or 15 ℘ cent. above the average lawful requirement of 25 ℘ cent.

The Bank return tends to confirm the ease in the Money market, and the leading brokers find no difficulty to-day in making good their wants at 5 ℘ cent. at call. The ruling account at the Stock Exchange on the Railway speculation has been decidedly bearish since Thursday last, and stocks are being freely borrowed to make deliveries at low rates of interest on the Money advanced upon them.

The four days' later Foreign news this morning gave momentary firmness to the Gold Room, and caused a decline of ¼@¼ ℘ cent. on United States 5-20s. It also imparted additional confidence to the bearish account in the Railway Stocks on the Stock Exchange, and the lowest figures were made on the Street on Erie Shares, 72@72¼ ℘ cent., which have been known for nine or ten months past. The price of Gold, from 128 on Saturday night, advanced to 128¼@¼ ℘ cent.; the 5-20s of 1862 sold at 104¼ ℘ cent. But the whole temper of the market was reversed before the day was over. Gold fell off to 127¼ ℘ cent., Erie advanced to 75¼ ℘ cent., and Government Securities recovered to the firmness of Saturday. The Railway list, on other descriptions than Erie, showed a strong advance, especially on Michigan Southern and Rock Island. There was unusual excitement in the general market after 1 o'clock, the chief interest in Railroad Shares turning upon Erie and Michigan Southern. The latter was done as high as 86@86¼ ℘ cent. A private sale of 5,000 shares of Rock Island was currently reported at 113 ℘ cent.; after which sales were made at 114@114¼@114¾, including the regular April Dividend. The large operations in this Stock are supposed to turn upon the chances of an extra cash division out of the surplus means of the Company. Sellers early in the day put out contracts at 110¼@111—buyers late in the day were found at 114¾ ℘ cent. In the afternoon New-York Central and Reading among the Eastern lines, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Northwest all sympathised in the firmness of the special Stocks noticed above. At 5.30 P. M., the following quotations were made. Bills on London fell off to 106¼ ℘ cent. for standard Bankers.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	92¾	92¾	Missouri 6s	72⅜	72⅜
U. S. 5-20s	104⅜	104¾	Northwest	26⅞	25⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106⅜	106⅜	N. West Pref	49½	54
N. Y. Central	90⅜	90⅜	Rock Island	114¾	114¾
Erie	74	73⅜	Fort Wayne	89	89
Hudson	107	109	Cumb'land Coal	42½	43
Reading	99	99⅜	Quicksilver	40¾	41½
Mich. Southern	85⅛	86	Mariposa	26½	27
Illinois Central	116	116	Canton	47¾	47¾
Pittsburgh	77¾	79¾	Ohio Certificates	25½	26½
Prairie du Chien	96	96	American Gold	128	127¼
Tennessee 6s	91	91	Bills on London	106⅝	106⅜
Pacific Mail	213	212			

The National Currency Bank has made a quarterly dividend of 15 ℘c ent. on its capital of $100,000. The following bids were made today for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	113	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	113	Irving	110
Union	118	Metropolitan	121
America	137	People's	115
Phœnix	96	Market	110
Butch's & Drovers'	120	Corn Exchange	114
Seventh Ward	105	St. Nicholas	100
State of New York	106	Marine	140
Commerce	106	Commonwealth	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	108	Importers' & Traders'	105
Ocean	97	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	100
American Exchange	114	Central National	109½
Pacific	165	Fourth National	98¾
Bank of Republic	109	Ninth National	135

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Han. & St. Jos. L. G	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101¾	Lack. & West'n Bonds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con	101¾	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	101	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	73
Erie 1st M. '76	120	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	90
Erie 2d mort. '85	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	92
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	80
Hud. R. 1st M. '90	107	Clev. & P. 6th mort	70
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	101	Mich. & Mo. L. G 1st M	44
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '66	105	Mich. C. 1st M. 1882	97
Mich. C. 1st M. 8s, 1882	107	Peninsula R. R. Bds	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Mil. & St. Paul, 1st M	90
Chi. & N. W. S. F	88	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	99		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,202,266 55; for Customs, $500,000; Coin Certificates, $24,000; on account of Loan, $64,000; Payments, $5,189,153 88; Balance, $81,169,759 48.

The Latest London Bubble.

From the London Times.

THE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY.

On Friday for four hours the shareholders of the Joint-Stock Discount Company discussed their position. The result was not favorable, and at the close £2 per share was offered in the Stock Exchange to such persons as might be willing to accept the shares with £10 paid, and a liability to be called upon for a further £15. The estimate thus indicated is that in a career little more than two years the company have contrived to lose about a million sterling, although the entire period has been one of singular immunity from commercial disasters of any kind that could have touched a Discount Company managed even with the smallest amount of prudence. Of course, public meetings of shareholders seldom lead to any very coherent result; but the present one may be considered typical, and an abstract of the proceedings will, therefore, be useful as a part of history. As a preliminary, it must be mentioned that the Company was established to take over the business of Mr. WILKINSON, a bill-broker, in 1863, with a nominal capital of £2,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £25 each, on which only £5 was paid until the beginning of 1865, when a call was made of £5 additional, on the plea of temporary difficulty caused by the stoppage of the Leeds Banking Company, and other circumstances. The total paid-up capital thus became £800,000, and, although the shares had fallen from a considerable premium, the price on the 1st of January last was still not below 1 discount. It was not until the appointment of a committee of inspection, a few weeks back, in consequence of another call of £5 having been declared necessary, that serious distrust began to be manifested. That Committee, however, while it recommended the immediate nomination of a new Board and a new manager in place of Mr. WILKINSON, reported that a call of £2 10s., instead of £5, might prove sufficient. The new Board went into operation, and in a short time the actual condition of the Company was ascertained. The forbearance of creditors was asked, a call of £5 was made, and steps were taken toward facilitating a voluntary winding up. It was under these circumstances that the shareholders were now convened, and two days previously to the meeting Mr. WILKINSON addressed a letter to the Directors, attributing the disappearance of shares to "wild and groundless panic," and affirming that the sum he originally received for the goodwill of his business had been invested by him in the shares of the company, all of which he now retains. At the same time reports were actively circulated that it would prove on inquiry that the Directors, and not Mr. WILKINSON, were chiefly answerable for the "finance" transactions that had led to ruin. At the meeting Mr. GODFREY, the Chairman of the new Board, presided. He stated that the new Directors assumed office three weeks ago, and almost instantly found themselves called upon to provide for £40,000, or £50,000 liabilities that should have been met by other parties; also that Mr. WILKINSON, up to the 1st of this month, had continued to make large advances without the previous sanction or knowledge of the Board, "some of them during the time even that the Committee of investigation were sitting." Since the beginning of January these advances amounted to £154,000, without any security, except some overdue bills, and a doubtful guarantee to the extent of £70,000. They were thus about £200,000 worse off than they had anticipated, and all efforts to raise money to meet current engagements having failed, and suits having already been commenced against them, they saw there was no alternative but to wind up. Meanwhile Messrs. QUILTER and BALL had examined the accounts, and found the liabilities of the company, direct and indirect, to be £3,292,000, while the "nominal" assets were £4,851,000, this showing a paper surplus of £959,000, or £159,000 in excess of the paid-up capital. Mr. GODFREY concluded by proposing a formal resolution for winding-up. Mr. GALSWORTHY, who had been a member of the Committee of Investigation, then entered into a description of the reckless system of advances pursued by the Company, almost from its very commencement, and mentioned that no sooner had they made a call in order to extricate themselves from one large operation than they went into another to the extent of about a quarter of a million. Among their advances or credits was one of £200,000 to a concern called the Contract Corporation, formed to take over the business of WATSON & CO., with a nominal capital of £2,000,000, in shares of £100 each, which, with £10 paid, are now quoted at 7 discount; and this was followed by the giving of large guarantees for the same firm of WATSON & Co., which has since failed. The Directors had evidently been but "babies" in the hands of Mr. WILKINSON; and with regard to the letter of Mr. WILKINSON to the *Times*, in which he spoke of himself as the largest shareholder in the company, the fact is believed to be that he "stands upon the register for 100 shares," which would simply represent £1,000 paid up. Mr. GALSWORTHY further recalled that a year ago a protest was made against the solicitor to the company, who is also a director of the Contract Corporation, being allowed to sit as a member of the Board. Finally, he remarked that "the transactions which had taken place were of the most scandalous nature, and showed such an extent of disgraceful mismanagement that he could not but believe that some of the parties might be made legally liable for them." Apologetic speeches were next attempted by members of the late Board, but they merely seemed to indicate a total absence of perception that a dangerous and speculative finance business is not proper for a Discount Company, or that it is not a sufficient answer to everything to say that things called "securities" were taken, and were at the time "believed to be ample." Capt. JOHNS, one of the members of the new Board, then addressed the meeting. On assuming office, and asking Mr. WILKINSON what were the liabilities to be provided for for the next few days, he was informed they were £170,000. Hereupon he inquired, "What have you to meet this?" and was told that, although there were some bills in the case, nothing could be relied upon them, "for the old Directors got all they could upon them before they went out of office." In fact, some railway securities on which they were able to obtain a temporary advance of £30,000, seemed to constitute the whole of their means available for the moment. Further information soon convinced him that "the concern was completely rotten." It was found that it had been the practice to leave the check-books, signed by one director, in the hands of the manager, whose signature was then alone required to make them negotiable, so that he could use them as he pleased. In the balance-sheet of the 31st of December last "a certain person appeared as a debtor for £30,000. What did the meeting think of that figure having been increased in the eleven weeks from the 1st of January in one form or another to £194,000, and in a different form by an additional £100,000, making £294,000, for which, in his (Capt. JOHNS) opinion, they did not hold securities worth the snap of a finger?" A cry for the "name" was here raised, but Capt. JOHNS abstained from mentioning it, "although he did not think it would do any harm, as he believed the party would not be able to pay two pence-half-penny for this £294,000. One of the new Directors, also, pointed out the astounding fact that in the balance sheet; of the company there are four parties named who owe them four millions and a quarter, "not one of whom was able to meet his engagements;" and Mr. BALL, the accountant, added that the state of the affairs of the Company is so intertwined with others that it is impossible to say anything at present as to what will be the amount of securities on which advances have been made it was found that, when the securities came to be examined, a considerable proportion were missing, and that others had been substituted which were worthless. All the information the new directors could obtain upon this matter, which involved an amount of some £300,000, was that the missing securities had been taken away by the authority of Mr. WILKINSON." Throughout the whole debate there were constant cries on the part of the proprietors that criminal proceedings should be instituted, and it seems to be understood that the opinion of the Court of Chancery is to be taken upon the point.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 2, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 2,228 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bags Corn Meal, 150 bushels Wheat, 12,800 bushels Oats, 410 bushels Malt, 1,098 bbls. Pork, 749 pkgs. Cut Meats, 353 pkgs. Lard, 705 pkgs. Beef, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Quiet to-day. Pots, $7 12½@$7 25 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—Is in limited request and heavy, including Java at 27½c.@28¼c.; Maracaibo at 19¼c.@20¼c.; Laguayra at 20¼c.@23¼c.; Rio at 17c.@18c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request and tending downward. Middling at 39c.@41c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,800 bales, against receipts, 2,909 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

Receipts in March, bales	65,116
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866, bales	234,102
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865, bales	675,906
Exports from Sept. 1 to March 27, bales	339,595

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today as follows: *Jobbers' Prices:* Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 36c.; Atlantic H, 29c.; Bedford, 16c. Bleached Shirtings—Jeans 36 inch, 30c.; Jeans 33 inch, 25c.; Jeans 31 inch, 29c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Merrimack D, 20c.; Sprague, 20c.; Wamsutta, 14½c. Delaines—Hamilton, 22½c.; Manchester, 22½c. Ticks Amoskeag A C A, 65c.; Amoskeag A, 50c.; Amoskeag B, 45c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; American, 25c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 40 hoops, 87c. to $1 05. Empress Trail at $1 27.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand at steady prices. Sales since our last 4,700 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 70@$5 20; extra State at $5 20@$8 30, chiefly at $7 25@$7 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 70 ℘ bbl. "We now quote: Superfine State and Western.....$6 70 @$7 30 Extra State.....7 20 @ 8 30 Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 30 @11 50 Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands 8 25 @ 8 70 Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.. 8 75 @12 00 Extra Genesee.....8 30 @12 00 Poor to very choice extra Missouri.... 9 65 @15 50 Southern Flour is quiet, but steady. Sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$10 10, for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive. Sales 300 bbls. Farm at $7 60@$11 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine, at $4 50@$5 50 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, to-day, at $3 50@$3 65 for Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 130 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held above the views of buyers and has been inactive. Sales 7,000 bushels fair Milwaukee Club at $1 64 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in rather more demand and tending upward. Sales since our last 66,000 bushels at 75c.@76c. for unsound, and 76c.@78¼c. in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, 78c.@80c., for new Yellow, and 76c. for new White ℘ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, including State at 55c.@58½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@51c.; old Western at 54c.@55½c.; new Western at 36c.@48c.; Canada at 54c.@55c. ℘ bushel. Rye has been inactive; a small lot sold at 81c. ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River Bale continues dull and heavy, at 55c.@75c. for common to very choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for and steady, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c. @45c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been in demand at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including New-Orleans at 50c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at 87c.@92½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $6 25@$6 75; Resin at $3@$15 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 25 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at 85c.@ 95; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 50@$2 55; Lard Oil at $1 70@$1 80; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 33 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request at 25½c.@ 26c. for Crude; 39c.@40c. for Refined in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do. free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, opening heavily, rallying a little subsequently, and closing again in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 4,760 bbls., in lots, at $25 87½@$26 12½ for new Mess, closing at $26 regular; $24 75@$25 for one year old Mess; $26@$26 50 for new Prime Mess, $25 50@$25 75 for this Mess, and $23 25@$22 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales very moderate of 1,400 bbls. new Mess, April, May and June delivery, sellers' options, at $25 87½@$26 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 11¾c.@12¼c. for Shoulders, and 16¼c.@18¾c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate demand, including Cumberland Cut, at 14¾c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15¾c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15¾c.@15¾c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 17c.@18¼c. ℘ lb.; sales 280 boxes. Dressed Hogs are quiet and heavy at 13½c.@13¾c. ℘ lb. Lard is in less request and less buoyant; sales 860 tcs. and bbls. at 16¼c.@19c. ℘ lb. Beef is in demand at $15@$19 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 470 bbls. There is more doing in Beef Hams are in active demand at $36@$37 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,400 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 58c.@ 65c. for fancy State, and 25c.@45c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is quiet at 16c.@22c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange—Half-tubs, ℘ lb	60 @65
Sussex—Half-tubs, ℘ lb	60 @65
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, ℘ lb	55 @60
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, ℘ lb	50 @55
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ℘ lb	55 @60
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb	52 @54
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ℘ lb	50 @52
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ℘ lb	45 @48
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ℘ lb	42 @45
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ℘ lb	42 @45
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	36 @40
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	30 @33
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ℘ lb	30 @35
Common Western—firkins, ℘ lb	25 @26
Canada Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb	33 @36
Roll Butter—good to fine, ℘ lb	38 @39
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ℘ lb	40 @43

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	21 @22
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	20 @21
Farm Dairies—first quality	21 @22
Farm Dairies—second quality	18 @20
Farm Dairies—common to fair	17 @18
Orange Counts—flat skimmed	16 @18

Stock in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	April 1, 1866.	March 1, 1866.	April 1, 1865.
Clear	368	50	5
Mess	61,608	36,274	30,901
Thin Mess	228	252	841
Prime Mess	1,782	4,797	26,004
Flank	7	6	12
Prime	3,797	5,280	4,422
Shoulders	126	700	1,000
Refuse Mess	308	159	292
Refuse Prime Mess	71	78	889
Refuse Prime	371	333	158
Other Refuse	576	548	777
Uninspected	30,094	32,610	11,295
Grand total, bbls	99,346	100,548	96,192

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN EXPERienced Protestant woman—an excellent, thorough cook, washer and ironer; prefers the country; also, for other professional and plain cooks, laundresses, waitresses and housemaids, with unexceptionable references to some of our first Brooklyn families. At MANSON'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to go to the country for the Summer with a family; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meat and pastry, boning and larding; no objection to go to the country for the Summer months; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at No. 129 West 34th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls, one as a good cook, no objection to washing and ironing, and the other as chambermaid and waiting on table, or to do washing and ironing or sewing; good City reference. Apply at No. 233 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th ave.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper or companion and nurse for an invalid lady in a private American family; good reasons to the country. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 320 West 26th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as seamstress and wait on ladies; she is fully competent in her business, and would be willing to assist in light chamberwork; satisfactory reference given. Call at No. 326 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can operate on the machine; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 East 45th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, front room.

PERSONAL.—WANTED BY A MIDDLE-AGED, New-England lady, a situation as housekeeper in a first-class hotel, or gentleman's house; understands her business perfectly, and can give the best of references. Address Mrs. WELLS, Station G, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and to assist with the washing, or as chambermaid; the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 174 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 6TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended professed and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, governesses, young girls for housework, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as second girl and ironer in a small private family; good City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 165 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; prefers a steady place to the higher wages. Call, for two days, at No. 113 19th-st., second floor, between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable American woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; highest City references can be given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, fish, meats, game, pastry, desserts and breakfast breads of all kinds; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 136 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse, (Protestant,) capable of taking entire charge of an infant; has been with one family for the last eight years. Call at No. 883 Broadway, (private door,) between 19th and 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD SEAMstress; can operate on Grover & Baker's Machine; has a knowledge of dressmaking; would like to go to the country in Summer. Can be seen at No. 194 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, AS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is a good laundress. 34 Cornelia-st. City reference given from her last employer. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in the city; can be well recommended by her last employer. Call for two days at No. 460 6th-av., second floor, room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO assist in the washing; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 160 East 22d-st., two stairs up, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; City reference: no objection to the country; the Hudson River preferred. Call at No. 119 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washer, or as laundress in a small family; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at 111 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY experienced infant's nurse; can take the entire charge; is a Protestant and a good seamstress; first-class City reference. Apply at 426 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable and well recommended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl as chambermaid; no objection to assist with washing. Call, for two days, in the shoe store, No. 78 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman a house to take charge of during the Summer months; good references. Call at No. 174 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, lately arrived, situations, one as waitress, the other as seamstress and take care of grown children. Call at No. 274 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; wishes to go with a family to Europe to take charge of a child or attend to a lady by the way. Address A. H. G., Station E, 8th-av., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged English woman, a situation as infant's nurse; City reference given; no objections to travel. Can be seen at No. 220 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress; no objection to do chamberwork; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 112 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as lady's maid or child's nurse; would prefer to travel with a lady. Call at No. 471 9th-av., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and plain sewer by a respectable Irish girl; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire of her former employer, at No. 313 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country for the Summer; is up-town and fine in style; wages $12. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES a few more customers by the day. Address Mrs. WALSH, No. 338 East 16th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

DRESSMAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No. 165 Prince-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman to take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 470 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, private family; unexceptionable reference. Apply to No. 5 Clinton Hall, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; THE BEST of City references will be given. Apply at No. 71 West 20th-st.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY DESIRES A position as housekeeper. Address Mrs. A. C., Station D.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation as coachman and cook; is City or country; the man has had the best of reference, understands his duty as coachman and groom, and the woman is a good cook and baker; they are willing and obliging; have undoubted references. Address JOHN, care of Mrs. Manning, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY an experienced young man; he understands the care and management of horses and cows thoroughly; will go at moderate wages; can produce unexceptionable references. Apply or address FARMER, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, with a good recommendation, a situation as coachman; is a careful driver, and thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has lived over six years in his last place. Inquire at Michael Russell's, No. 45 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; can assist in a garden; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place. Address P. F., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young German (single) in a first-class place; understands the care of green-houses and graperies, as well as the cultivation of flowers and vegetables. Address JOSEPH, at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 5 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a coal oil gas house; is fully competent to take charge of the whole works; willing to make himself generally useful about the place. Address T. R., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener; understands the cultivation of grapes, fruit trees, flowers, vegetables, plants, &c.; good reference from his last place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman, and will assist in the gardening; understands the care and driving of horses; has the best of two years' reference from his present employer. Address L. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of green-house plants, &c.; can produce the best of city and country references. Address M. E., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITuation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's house; good reference. Call or address J. MORRIS, No. 174 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, AN Englishman, a situation as coachman, and would make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address HENRY, No. 45 York-st, corner Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference; can be seen at Brewster's carriage factory, corner of Broome and Mott sts., for two days, if not engaged.

TO FRESCO PAINTERS.—AN INTELLIGENT young man would like to learn the business; can come well recommended. Address T. W., Station E, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and as general servant; can give the best country reference. Address A. X., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as waiter in a private family; has good reference. Inquire at No. 27 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady, Protestant man as coachman and plain gardener; understands thoroughly the business in all its branches; is willing to go to the country; has no objection to take charge of any gentleman's place; understands the management of horses and all kinds of stock; can procure the best of references. Address W. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, INdustrious young man, as machinist or in a good store, and would take interest in a gentleman's place; has no objection to a good country place; has good City reference from last employer; also can see him. Call or address J. P. CRADDOCK, No. 248 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

NOTICE.—BRICKYARDS, FOUNDRIES, RAILroads, factories, plantations, cotton mills, &c., (both North and South) promptly supplied with laborers and mechanics of every description; also, on hand, well recommended coachmen, grooms servants, gardeners, farm hands and useful men. Apply at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, willing and obliging, where he can make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place in the country; can drive and take care of horses and cows and do plain gardening. Address JOHN HRANEY, No. 81 6th-av., fourth floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and driver, and can show City references from his last employer. Any gentleman wanting the services of such a man, may call at No. 91 West 17th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a respectable family, by a man who is competent in taking care of horses, coaches and harness; is willing and obliging; can produce good City reference. Call, or address, COACHMAN, No. 62 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; has no incumbrance of children; has had many years' experience, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address J. W., Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a first-class gardener, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; three years in last place; good reference. Call or address J. G., at the seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the care of green-house, grapery, mushrooms, and also a good vegetable gardener, and the making of new places. Address W. H., at Mr. Smith's, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman; is a steady driver and well accustomed with the care and management of horses; can be highly recommended by present employer. Address, for two days, E. L. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single man, aged 30; who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 76 6th-av., corner 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single Protestant man who understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and driver, and can show City references from his last employer. Any gentleman wanting the services of such a man, may call at No. 91 West 17th-st., private stables.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; is sober, steady, and understands his business; is a good groom and driver; can give good City references. Address M. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and plain gardener; and can milk; good reference as to honesty and industry. Call or address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office (or two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is a good groom and driver; well recommended from his last place; no objection to the country. Address T. T., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter and make himself generally useful; can come well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Address D. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man well acquainted with the City, and who can give satisfactory references. Apply at Mr. Campbell's, saddler, No. 80 4th-av. J. R.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a single Englishman; understands his business in all its branches; is civil and obliging. Address A. B. Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a single man who understands his business; is willing and obliging. Address B. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young man who understands his business, with good City references. Apply at No. 1,168 Broadway, for C. E.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady man who thoroughly understands the business. The best City reference. Address R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address S. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man a situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at the drug-store, No. 263 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; has the best of reference. Address B. M. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business perfectly well; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address GARDENER, No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER A SITuation as foreman; he has had twenty years' practice in this State, with the best of references. Address WM. DEENE, Williamsbridge, Westchester County.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, who understands all about farming; has 20 years' experience in the business; has the best of City references. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, and is willing to milk and make himself generally useful; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. J., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SWISS who speaks English, German and French, in a store, or to make himself generally useful on a country seat. Address or call at No. 39 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; is willing and obliging; either City or country place wanted; good reference. Call or address D. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of references; has no objection to the country. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and assistant gardener; has good references; understands his business, and will work for low wages. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 21 Nassau-st., Room 9.

A STEADY BUSINESS MAN, HAVING a filled up responsible situation for many years, is open for an engagement as clerk; first-class reference given. Address G. G., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, a situation as groom, or groom and coachman. Address M. M., No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLEaged man as watchman or porter, or to make himself generally useful about a store or shop; can give good reference for honesty, sobriety, and moral character. Address PORTER, Box No. 4,710 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of reference for sobriety and capability; no objection to go to the country. Address W. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a young man of good experience; is a good groom, a careful driver; has good reference; no objection to City or country. Address A. R., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman by one who understands his business in the two branches, and laying out of new places; will be found useful; is of middle age; the best reference. Can be seen by addressing a note to M. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly and is willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address J. Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family, by a Protestant; has three years' reference from his last employer; has no objection to the country. Call or address W. G., No. 66 University-place, Graham, saddler.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; understands his business well; has good City reference; will go to the country if wanted. Call or address G. H., private stable, No. 38 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, by a married man, without family; is a good driver and groom, willing and obliging; has best of reference from last place. Address, for two days, J. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man with no family, as farmer; understands farming and the care of horses, and can give the best references. Address J. O., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 8 o'clock, HUGUENOTS. A great cast, including Mme. Carozzi Zucchi, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mlle. Claudine Carloti, Signor Mazzoleni, Signor Bellini, Signor Ardavani, Signor Antonucci, &c.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. Burnett, E. Eddy, S. Richings, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Maeder, H. Chapman, Burke, Everett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 8 o'clock, SOCIETY. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Chas. Fisher, Mark Smith, George Holland, W. Holston, Miss Madeline Henrique, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Emma La Brun, Mrs. Timoney and Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 7½, benefit in aid of the Workingmen's Union. RENT DAY, and FOUTER'S WEDDING.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Also two dramas. Characters by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock, MOSES; Or, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN. 10,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON, 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE GREAT HORSEMAN, with his juvenile pupil, MASTER LORING CLARENCE, will assist in brilliant FETE DE JOUR.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT and SCENES AT DONNYBROOK FAIR.

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, No. 625 Broadway.
THIS DAY, April 3, commencing at 9 o'clock. The first great Exhibition of PICTURES, DRAWINGS, BRONZES, TERRA COTTA, &c. THE PRINCESS AFTER THE BATH.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, April 3, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE POETS OF TWO CENTURIES. Readings by Mrs. McFarland.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the new steamship *City of Paris* at this port, we have three days' later news from Europe. The news is interesting and important. Notice had been given in the House of Commons of two amendments to the Reform Bill. It was generally thought that the Russell Ministry would suffer a defeat on the second reading of the bill. Head-Centre STEPHENS was supposed to be in Paris. The German papers continued to represent the relations of Prussia and Austria as very critical and threatening. It is asserted that Austria had ordered the assembling of an army of 100,000 men on the Bohemian frontier. The Russian Ambassador had left Rome. The Spanish Government had raised the state of siege in New-Castile.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to equalize bounties in a new form, when it was recommitted to the Military Committee. It gives to every soldier in the late war eight and one-third dollars per month, minus the amounts already paid. Home guards, or troops called out for local service, are excepted from the benefits of the act. No money will be paid out under the act to any claim agent or attorney. Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the Loan Bill without amendment. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution calling upon the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate whether, since December last, any persons have been permitted to enter on the duties of office in these departments and receive salaries without taking the oath required by law. The resolution went over. Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill for a better classification and graduation of invalid pensions. The bill was referred. The bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States was next taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. SHELLABARGER introduced a Civil Rights Bill, which was referred. Mr. ROGERS' resolutions in relation to the United States securities came up as the next business, and were referred. Mr. WARD offered a resolution, which was adopted, in favor of prompt action in authorizing an equalization of bounties. Mr. PIKE's resolution, offered a fortnight ago, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to send a sufficient naval force to the fishing grounds to protect citizens of the United States in their rights as recognized by the treaty of 1783. The resolution was referred. Mr. RAYMOND offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five to consider the necessity of improving the transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States. The resolution went over to a future Monday. Mr. DAVIS' resolution, offered on the 10th of January, approving the President's reconstruction policy, next came up. The resolution declares that the House cherishes the most entire confidence in the patriotism and ability of the President, and in his desire to restore the Union on the basis of permanent prosperity and peace. Mr. RAYMOND took the floor and held it till the close of the morning hour, when the resolution went over. A resolution of inquiry into the management of public printing was adopted. The bill, already passed by the Senate, providing for the more effective punishment of counterfeiting, was considered and passed. The bill to aid in the construction of a ship canal connecting Green Bay, Wisconsin, with Lake Michigan, was also passed.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the better security of life on steamboats was passed. Mr. LOW offered a resolution requesting the representatives in Congress to vote for the Civil Rights Bill recently vetoed by the President.

In the Assembly Mr. TREMAINE offered resolutions requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor appropriations to liquidate claims of the soldiers of 1812, which were referred. Mr. PITTS moved to take from the table the new capital bill, with a view to move a substitute confirming the location of the new Capitol at Albany without making any appropriation. The motion was agreed to, and the bill referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to amend. The bill to increase the annual payments on the shares of the New-York City Library was passed; also, the bill for the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn; also, the bill to regulate deposits of money belonging to New-York City and County; also, the bill to regulate the construction of the Metropolitan Railroad in Brooklyn.

GENERAL NEWS.

A bloody affray between the whites and colored people of Carrollton, near New-Orleans, occurred on Sunday. The citizens, aided by a portion of the Seventh Vermont Regiment, succeeded, after long and determined efforts, in restoring quiet. Several of the combatants were seriously injured, and three negroes were killed. Gen. SHERMAN, on learning of the disturbance, sent two companies of the First New-Orleans Infantry to Carrollton to remain until all danger of another outbreak had passed.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, Major-Gen. AUGUR has released WILLIAM L. HAMILTON, who was arrested in New-York on the suspicion that he was the notorious guerrilla QUANTRELL. He has been furnished with free transportation to Washington.

For the past fortnight a company of about one hundred soldiers have been engaged upon the battle-field of Shiloh in the work of gathering the remains of the dead into a cemetery upon the banks of the Tennessee.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday decided the motion made recently in the matter of the Morris Ferriage Company to punish Mr. E. A. STANBURY for contempt, in not passing over the assets of the Company to Mr. HACKETT. In a long and elaborate opinion, the Court decides that the appointment of Mr. HACKETT was legal, and hence that Mr. STANBURY's appointment was void, but adds that Mr. STANBURY not being a lawyer, it was to be presumed he did not know the law or the consequences of its violation, and, therefore, he ought not to be punished for contempt. The motion was denied without costs.

The first trial under the orders of the Metropolitan Board of Health was commenced yesterday, before SETH C. HAWLEY, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Metropolitan Police. The complaint is against Mr. GEORGE MALCOLM, proprietor of the Bedford Brewery, in Brooklyn. Mr. LEVI S. CHATFIELD, counsel for Mr. MALCOLM, is to be heard by the Health Commissioners at their meeting this afternoon. The proprietors of several bone-boiling establishments are also to be heard to-day, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are to submit argument against the removal of Washington Market.

MICHAEL DESMOND and THOMAS MCCARTHY, drivers of dirt carts, in the employ of the street contractors, were arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on a charge of having violated the Health Law by dumping garbage on the pier at the foot of Gansevoort-street. They were fined three dollars each. Six other cartmen were also brought before Justice SHANDLEY, on a similar charge, but they were sent before Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by him.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from the Governors of the State Woman's Hospital, asking the Board to reconsider its action in rescinding the resolution granting a plot of land for the erection of hospital buildings. The communication was referred to the Committee on Law. The salary of Mr. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, was increased from $5,000 to $7,500. A resolution was adopted instructing the Corporation Counsel to take measures to prevent the removal of our public markets.

Yesterday morning, as Roundsman COLE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was taking a prisoner, named JAMES CASEY, to the Station-house, he was knocked down by CASEY, who endeavored to escape. The officer, finding that the prisoner was about to escape, drew his revolver and fired two balls at CASEY. Both took effect in the shoulder and side of the prisoner. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The case of AUGUSTUS H. LOCKWOOD *vs.* The Independent Line of Telegraph Company, the particulars of which have been reported in our columns, was tried yesterday in the Common Pleas before Judge DALY and a Jury. The result was a verdict for the plaintiff of $833 91. For plaintiff, E. F. BROWNE, Esq.; for defendants, G. FITCH, Esq.

Recorder HACKETT delivered his first charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. He called the attention of the Jury to the usual points, paying a special compliment to the Police Magistrates, and reminding the Jury of the importance of attending to matters pertaining to the public health.

The Street Cleaning Contractors yesterday addressed a communication to the Street Cleaning Commissioners relative to the interference of the Board of Health, and asking their advice in the matter. The Commissioners will meet on Wednesday next, when the matter will be considered.

The Noelte Extradition case was up again before United States Commissioner NEWTON yesterday. It appears that the United States Marshal has, so far, been compelled to submit to the dictation of the Sheriff, who refuses to give up the prisoner. The case is further postponed till the 10th inst.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN on the body of HENRY H. CROATS, aged 10 years, whose death was the result of a fall from a tree in Thirty-first-street, which he had climbed to extricate a kite. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The ladies of St. Ann's Catholic Church, are holding a Fair in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, to be open from 4 to 10 o'clock, P. M., daily until the 14th instant.

Gold opened with some appearance of firmness yesterday morning, but fell back to 127¼@127¼ per cent. Exchange was dull of sale at 106½ per cent. Government stocks closed steady. The Railways opened very bearish, but recovered 2@3 per cent., and were generally buoyant late in the day.

Produce and merchandise were rather sparingly dealt in yesterday. Breadstuffs were held with more firmness. Provisions, Groceries, Oils, Hay, Hides, Leather, Hemp, Wool, Cotton, Tobacco and Whisky were depressed. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Trade in live stock at the cattle markets is dull, and beef is declining. Thus far, the arrivals of beeves, designed for slaughter, are heavy, and a good proportion of the sales made on Monday A. M., were considered by reliable judges, to be from 1c.@1½c. lower than for animals of the same quality last week, at the opening of the trade. Judging from the sales made at more than sixty yards which we entered, and conversed personally with drovers and brokers, as to prices and sales, we think that beef is really not more than one cent ℔ lb. lower than the same quality of meat sold for last week. We saw a few poor lots that were sold for 12c. ℔ lb. dressed meat, and the high-est prices were 18c. ℔ lb. for the four quarters of dressed meat. Great dullness prevails in the milch-cow market; the demand is limited, and prices easy, with no prospect of an advance. The transactions in calves are large, and prices moderate, ranging about 8c.@12. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best. Sheep are not quite as active as usual, the demand being not so large, and prices about ½c. ℔ lb. less than for the same quality of mutton one week ago. The arrivals of live hogs, thus far, for the week, number 2,600. The transactions are moderate, and prices for those well fattened stand at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb, dressed weight. But the transactions of to-day are seldom a reliable index for the trade of to-morrow.

The Revenue of the Government.

From Customs duties at this port, in the past month, the National Treasury derived an income of $11,153,964, against $5,471,026 in the corresponding month of last year—showing an increase of over 100 per cent. In the nine months of the current fiscal year, from July 1, 1865, to March 31, 1866, the revenue from this source exclusively reached $101,359,975, or an average of $11,262,219 a month, against an aggregate of only $39,256,052 for the corresponding nine months of the preceding year, or a monthly average $4,361,783. The disbursements through the United States Sub-Treasury in this City, from July 1 to March 31, on account of the coin-interest on the public debt, were $32,026,730, or over sixty million dollars less than the Customs revenue of the port. These coin-interest disbursements show an increase of $9,461,895 over those of the same nine months of 1864-5, which were $22,564,835.

The customs revenue through the outports in March were nearly four million dollars, making the aggregate at all the ports for the month about fifteen million dollars. March closed the third quarter of the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1865. The customs revenue figures for the three quarters, as already given in our financial column, are as follows:

July 1 to Sept. 30, 1865, (official)	$47,009,583
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865, (official)	39,216,338
January, 1866, approximate	$16,750,000
February	16,250,000
March	15,000,000—48,000,000
Grand total (in gold) nine months	$134,225,921

This would give a monthly average of $14,913,991 for all the ports of the country, or equal to a yearly aggregate of nearly one hundred and seventy-nine millions of dollars, as the coin income from customs duties alone—which, at the ruling rate of gold, would represent a currency value of over two hundred and twenty-eight million dollars.

Direct and indirect taxation, in the form of internal revenue, yielded on the closing day of March $1,300,000 to the National Treasury, making the income from this source in the nine months of the current fiscal year, about two hundred and forty-four million dollars, or a monthly average of over twenty-seven million one hundred thousand dollars, equal to a yearly aggregate of more than three hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Added to the currency value of the customs duties for the year, on the basis of our estimate, this would make the grand total income of the Government, from customs and internal revenue, for the current fiscal year, equal to about five hundred and fifty-four million dollars—or, at least, two hundred million dollars more than will be absolutely required to meet all the obligations of the National Treasury maturing within the year.

Connecticut.

There seems to be no possible doubt that Gen. HAWLEY, the Union candidate for Governor of Connecticut, has been chosen by a majority ranging somewhere near 700. The vote of the State shows some curious changes; for instance, in New-Haven there is a Democratic majority of nearly a thousand more than usual. But the feverish excitements of town life did not extend to the rural districts, and so we are very happy to record the honorable and deserved success of a generous and brave soldier, the representative of the loyal men of the State, instead of the semi-loyal exponent of the party that did its utmost to thwart and discourage the Government in its days of adversity. The good people of the Land of Steady Habits are not hasty in changes of opinion—they move slowly but surely, and in this instance they have rightly preferred the path of approved and manifest loyalty to the tortuous ways of the tide-waiters of a party that is loyal or disloyal, friend or foe, as the shifting chances of the hour may dictate.

The Final Closing of the War—The President's Proclamation.

We publish to-day a Proclamation by the President, announcing the final closing of the war, the complete achievement of the objects for which the war was begun, the full recognition by the Executive of the Southern States as part of the Union, the termination of military jurisdiction in all but one State of the South, and the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The various proclamations and enactments by which a state of war was declared in 1861, are carefully recited. The whole history of the Executive decrees and constitutional provisions under which the war was subsequently carried on is carefully traced. Not a single material point bearing upon the declared purpose of either branch of the National Legislature or of the President in carrying on the war for the Union is left out of account in the recital. And that recital, we venture to think, leads directly and logically to the conclusion reached in the proclamation that the necessity for a military occupation of the South has ceased, and that thus necessity for legislation for the South, *under the war power*, is also at an end—Texas alone being an exception for the time.

This interpretation of the present status of the South virtually places South Carolina and New-York on the same footing in all that appertains to their relations to other States, and to the National Government. And the Proclamation carries with it this force without the slightest impingement upon the high prerogative which Congress holds to determine the rights of individual claimants to seats in either branch of that body. It simply announces to the Southern States that they are once more intrusted with the maintenance of law and order within their own borders—and to the world at large that the unity of the Government is restored upon a basis consistent with the rights and immunities of individual States.

In view of our commercial and financial position, we cannot regard this great Executive act without satisfaction. In view even of the differences which temporarily estrange a majority in Congress from the President, the Proclamation will help reasonable men to find a basis of honorable compromise, and in view of the possibility of external trouble, however remote, the act must commend itself to all patriotic men as one of wisdom.

We believe there is good authority for stating that the Freedmen's Bureau Act, as it now exists, will be continued in operation for one year from the date of this Proclamation. No one complains that that act is inoperative now. And no one who knows the character of the high-minded military men under whose direction it has thus far been enforced, will fear that it will be allowed to operate to the prejudice of the freedmen in the year to come.

WAIL FROM THE STREET-CLEANERS.—Until the Metropolitan Board of Health took the helm Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE and KNAPP were getting on swimmingly enough; but now they have struck a snag, as appears from a letter of remonstrance which they sent in to the Street Commission yesterday. They say that the Board of Health has harassed and annoyed them excessively. No doubt. They add that the Board has required them to remove the 5,000 tons of manure and offal which threaten to breed pestilence at the Vesey-street pier, and that the Board has no right to coerce them into removing this mountainous dirt-heap, because the Health law provides that "nothing herein shall be construed as affecting any contract heretofore made." Does the gentlemen's contract authorize them to keep that enormous dirt-heap on a pier? We think not. They say, moreover, that it is impracticable to move the manure now, because the farmers are not ready to take it. Of course Messrs. B., D. V. & K. may realize larger profits if they may be permitted to sell the manure at their leisure. In closing their appeal, they recite a further grievance in the general cleansing of cellars and areas that has been done within a month, the dirt from the places which have been cleansed having been deposited in the streets, thus rendering it necessary that they should move 80,000 tons of dirt from the city (or more than double the quantity that they ever took off before in one month), at a cost of $65,000, or $24,000 more than they receive for the work. We say: Good for the Board of Health. Here is evidence that somebody has tangible proof that it has done something in the way of cleansing the city. We have not learned that anybody insists that Messrs. BROWN, DEVOE and KNAPP shall retain their contract a day longer than they desire.

The Senate and the President—A Compromise Demanded by the Country.

The closeness of the vote in Connecticut yesterday, as well as the pause in the proceedings of the Senate, surely combine to suggest that moderate concession and a reasonable degree of conciliation are required to avert the difficulty between Congress and the Executive. The cause of the postponement of debate on the Veto is favorable to the calm reflection which must precede reconciliation. The death of Senator FOOT should call forth something more worthy of his character than stereotyped eulogy and formal regrets; and what is more befitting the occasion than the exercise of the kind, forbearing spirit which won for him universal respect, and an influence which men of more brilliant parts have failed to acquire? If the life of the deceased Senator teach aught worthy of being remembered by his associates, it is that there should be no divorce between principle and courtesy; that adherence to one's own convictions is compatible with the fullest respect for the convictions of others; that to accomplish practical results in statesmanship, as in ordinary life, there must be a reciprocal yielding up of points not essential to the main object in view. SOLOMON FOOT was in these respects an exemplar that may be profitably studied by some whom he has left. Never a trimmer or waverer in politics, he found it not necessary to justify his patriotism by impugning the patriotism of others. Difference of opinion, whether in reference to ends or means, was not held by him to be a reason for imputing dishonesty. He had so little of the Pharisee in his nature that he was never tempted to rise in his place in the Senate Chamber and thank God that he was purer, better, wiser than his neighbors. He did not confound insolence with integrity, intolerance with consistency, nor savage obstinacy with adherence to principle. And most devoutly is it to be desired that in all these features of his character he may be imitated by those who are most loud in their professions of love and veneration toward his memory.

The temper of such an one as Senator FOOT will be preeminently salutary and useful when action upon the Veto is invoked. Disguise it as we may, the contest which is threatened is pregnant with contingencies that cannot be contemplated without anxiety. More depends upon the manner in which the subject shall be approached than upon the mere fact of its disposal. The Veto may be sustained without necessarily entailing a final rupture between the President and any considerable proportion of the Republican Party; or it may be overridden without exhibiting members of that party in the light of assailants or enemies of the President. But these results are possible only on the supposition that Senators enter upon the discussion with a proper regard for the rights, and a proper respect for the opinions and feelings of the writer of the message under consideration. If they would avert difficulty unattended with danger, they should make up their minds to deal with the document before them on its merits; to remember that the President has transmitted it in the performance of a constitutional duty, and to judge of its objections and arguments soberly and civilly. Abuse of ANDREW JOHNSON will not prove that the Civil Rights Bill is either politic or constitutional. Threatening or braggadocio will not overthrow his logic, or convict him of trespassing beyond his province. His argument must be met with argument. His allegations of unconstitutionality must be rebutted by proofs that his rendering of constitutional provisions is at variance with that of acknowledged authorities. A discussion of this kind will be seemly and in order, and will reconcile the country to the decision, be it what it may. Any other style of debate will convert the semblance of a breach into a formidable reality; and while convincing the country that the President is right and the opposition to him wrong, will necessitate and justify the use of all the means placed at his command, under the letter of the Constitution, for the protection of his position.

There might be some excuse for a trial of strength, irrespective of consequences, if the puposes of the President were shown to be at variance with the ostensible object of the measure he has vetoed. But this plea is not available. If the Civil Rights Bill be a bill to protect the civil rights of the freedmen, and nothing more, its aim is in accord with the views and aims of the President. His rejection of the measure applies, not to the object as thus understood, but to the agencies to be created and the means to be employed for its accomplishment. To assume, then, that so far as this end is concerned, concert of action between Congress and the President is impossible, is to insult the capacity of the former, or to attribute to the latter a want of sincerity. The country will not sustain a charge of this kind against the President, until he refuses to sign a bill divested of the extraneous and unconstitutional characteristics to which he has objected. And an unwillingness on the part of Congress to endeavor to care for the freedmen by a resort to less obnoxious machinery, or the assertion of a less obnoxious authority, than is covered by the vetoed bill, will generate the idea that the welfare of the emancipated slave is a mere pretext for the furtherance of some unavowed purpose.

Instead of using the debate on the Veto as an opportunity for intensifying the difference between the President and the majority in Congress, we would fain hope that it will be made the groundwork of a compromise which shall restore cordial harmony to the two branches of the Government. A compromise there must be, sooner or later, or a deadlock will be inevitable. The financial and business interests of the country are suffering from legislative neglect. To precipitate a crisis now, as between Congress and the President, will be to prolong the uncertainty which has already operated disastrously upon every material interest, and at no distant day to produce a crisis to which even politicians cannot pretend to be indifferent.

The country calls for practical legislation. Before this can be had, however, there must be concessions touching questions of which the freedmen are made the scapegoat. Why not make the Civil Rights Bill the beginning of the work of compromise?

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S opera of "Les Huguenots" was revived last evening by Mr. MAPLESON. Having been carefully rehearsed and liberally put on the stage, its success was, of course, insured. It would have attracted large and enthusiastic audiences at any period of the season. An additional point in its favor just now is the existence of a sort of MEYERBEER fanaticism. Look where we will we find the works of the *maestro* occupying the places of honor. The music which was accepted charily ten years ago is now listened to with the greatest avidity, and yet it has certainly not improved with age. Consider the melodies of "Robert le Diable"—an opera which, in point of inspiration, is second to none. They are dry, without perfume, and elaborately tiresome. All that remains of interest is the plan of the whole opera. We must still admire the admirable proportions, the conscientious workmanship, the skill with which everything is rounded off, and the successful appeal thus brought to bear on the common instinct for show as well as sound. This same plan has been followed more or less successfully in every subsequent work except "Dinorah," which was pastoral, weird, romantic in its character. The deviation was by no means fortunate, and the experiment was regarded by MEYERBEER as a failure. Of the six operas written during the last thirty years by this composer we have had, during the present Winter no fewer than four; "Robert le Diable," "L'Africaine," "L'Etoile du Nord" and "Les Huguenots." We give them in the order of their production. Placed according to their merit the last should be first. The subject of "Les Huguenots" is both picturesque and terrible. The gradual growth of that stern and intolerant spirit which led finally to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the clashing of the hostile elements, the grim devotion of either side, and the incident of *Valentine*, a Catholic, loving *Raoul*, a Huguenot, and trying in vain to warn him of his danger, present the composer with the scenic contrasts and emotional effects which he knew so well how to use. The treatment is animated, and except in the last act where a brutal street slaughter is introduced, never superfluous. The first act is gallant and spirited; the second extremely picturesque and graceful; the third extraordinarily varied in its action; the fourth, grand and supremely impressive. The solos and concerted pieces are strikingly effective; the former possessing a popular element in the contralto and light soprano *rôles* which make them popular to all ears. We need not dwell on the choruses, or the admirable coloring of the orchestral background. They have withstood the praise of indiscreet friends, and the detraction of stupid foes. There is no opera in the modern *repertoire* so large in these respects. Every bar exhibits the sensibility of a thoroughly cultured mind; every *ensemble* the intelligent purpose of the true dramatic composer.

The *casts* of this massive and interesting work was, in many respects, better than we have before had it. The principal *rôles* were intrusted to well-accepted and competent artists. The *Valentine* of TUCCHI was a fine, passionate interpretation of a part which demands for its just illustration the first qualities of a dramatic singer and an actress. The duet with *Marcel* was encored, and deservedly so. In the great scene with *Raoul* in the fourth act, Mme. ZUCCHI was also seen and heard to the best advantage. The importunate hero was sustained by Signor MAZZOLENI and with all that characteristic gallantry of bearing and breadth of style which we have so often commended. Signor MAZZOLENI was in capital voice, although over anxiety caused him on a single occasion to lose control of it. We think that he has had no superior in MEYERBEER's operas, and this notwithstanding the fact that the music occasionally was a little high for his voice. Signor ANTONUCCI's *Marcel* was a careful and solid performance. The gruff old Puritan did not gain any fresh amiability at his hands, but the music was given with more than ordinary truthfulness and effect. Signor BELLINI as *St. Bris* was laboring under the weather, and had to force his voice in the third and fourth acts. When he is in good trim, he will certainly be the best *St. Bris* we have ever had. Signor ARDAVANI was excellent as *De Nevars*, and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS left nothing to be desired as the Page. We wish we could say the same of Mlle. CARLOTI, but this is impossible. The orchestra and chorus were very good. Indeed, when we remember that this is a work which has been heavily rehearsed—to the exhaustion of every one—we can hardly remember a better first performance. The *mise-en-scene* was, as heretofore, brilliant and admirable. Notwithstanding a liberal use of the pruning-knife, the performance did not terminate until near midnight. The applause was frequent, but encores were avoided. After the fourth act, Mme. ZUCCHI and Signor MAZZOLENI were called out four times.

The opera will be repeated to-night. To-morrow there will be a *matinee* performance of "Crispino è la Comare," and a regular opera in the evening.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS commenced an engagement at this establishment last evening, and the house, we need scarcely say, was filled to its greatest capacity. Whatever may be the precise value of the pieces played by these clever artists there can be no doubt that they supply an acceptable relief to theatre-goers. After the grave topics usually discussed at the Winter Garden, a sunny side of laughter is pleasant and timely. The pieces given last night were the "Lakes of Killarney" and "An Hour in Seville." Both are well known. The principal characters are of course sustained by Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, whose spirits amid the vicissitudes of love, landlords, fairy land, and shillelahs are unflagging. They sing, and dance and fight with unflinching energy. The drama of the "Lakes of Killarney" has been produced carefully, and the distribution includes many favorite names. We are glad to see Mrs. CHAS. WALCOT, Jr., once more at her old post. She is a careful and meritorious actress. Mr. WALCOT, Jr., has also been added anew to the company. Another valuable acquisition has been made in the person of Miss BLANCHE GREY, a young lady who has enjoyed an enviable popularity in Boston. She is pleasing appearance, and acts with much sweetness of manner. The part of the fairy *Filadune* does not present many opportunities for the display of talent, but such as they are they were pleasantly and gracefully seized, and they sufficed to create a very agreeable impression of Miss GRAY's ability.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS were called out repeatedly, and indeed enjoyed a perfect ovation.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.—Mrs. A. S. MCFARLAND, of this City, will give a series of readings from the poets, dramatic and lyric, of the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries, at STEINWAY'S Rooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-street, commencing to-night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Little Barefoot" will be repeated nightly until Thursday. On Friday, "Margot, the Poultry Dealer," and the "Pet of the Petticoats."

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.—A benefit performance in aid of the funds of the Workingmen's Union—an association, we believe, for lessening the hours of labor—will be given at this establishment to-night. The bill is of the most liberal proportions. It ought, and will, draw an overwhelming attendance. The drama of the "Rent Day" will be played by the regular members of the Company, after which in a miscellaneous way there will be a roaring farce, an Irish jig and an olio entertainment, in which the San Francisco Minstrels, several members of Bryant's Minstrels, several members of Tony Pastor's Minstrels, and Mr. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the fine banjo player, will take part.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Miss IONE BURKE takes her annual benefit to-morrow night, when LOVEL's beautiful play of the "Wife's Secret" will be produced for the first time this season. We need scarcely say that Miss IONE BURKE is one of the most charming members of Mr. WALLACK's company. That is a circumstance which readily impresses itself on the spectator, but an occasional visitor has not seen so closely as we have done the young lady's constant and steady improvement. It is always pleasant to know that our efforts are appreciated, and it is the encouragement and geniality of a benefit as much as its profit that cheers the rising artist. We trust that Miss BURKE may be duly and gallantly remembered.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night a well-filled house greeted the hearty HACKETT in his festive Falstaffian *rôle*. Messrs. STUART and TAYLEURE had provided well for the Brooklynites and, as a consequence, were well repaid. To-night Mr. HACKETT appears in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," portraying with his accustomed humor and thorough appreciation of the part the inimitable *Falstaff* in love. He is fairly supported, and there is no need to promise a rich treat to those who are fortunate enough to attend.

Thursday evening he will give his personation of Sir Pertinax MacSycophant, Mr. Malle.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

An Animated Canvass and a Heavy Vote.

Extraordinary Democratic Gain in New-Haven.

Other Towns and Cities Show No Very Remarkable Change.

Gen. Hawley Probably Chosen Governor by 700 Majority.

All the Republican Nominees for State Officers Successful.

The Legislature, of Course, Largely on the Union Side.

It is not necessary to repeat the thousand-and-one telegrams that came yesterday, during the election, from the chief towns of Connecticut. As we write there is a fair prospect that Gen. HAWLEY, the Union candidate, is chosen Governor by from 500 to 1,000 majority; but "there's no knowing who is Governor till after election." A few selections from our dispatches may prove interesting:

COURANT OFFICE, HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 2—3 o'clock P. M.

In this city the "English" men, up to the present time, are 100 ahead.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, April 2, TIMES OFFICE—1 P. M.

Voting is going on quietly here. There is no more excitement than at ordinary elections.

Present appearances indicate that nearly the full vote will be polled for the first time in six years.

The "English" ticket leads in this city, where the name of HAWLEY is being scratched by many Republicans.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, April 2—4:30 P. M.

In the Fifth Ward of this City, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, ENGLISH was 800 ahead—a large Democratic gain.

The majority for ENGLISH in this City will probably be a thousand.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2—4 o'clock, P. M., COURANT OFFICE.

The election in this City thus far has passed off quietly.

The day has been pleasant, and undoubtedly a large vote has been polled all through the State.

In this city both sides have worked hard, and the "English" men claim to have carried it by several hundred majority.

The polls do not close until 5 o'clock.

We think the State has been carried by the Unionists for HAWLEY, by from two to three thousand majority.

Gen. HAWLEY's election is confidently claimed by his friends.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, April 2.

The "English" men will carry this city by from 800 to 900 majority.

Two Republican Representatives are elected in Norwalk.

The Democratic Senator in the Eighteenth District is elected by 20 majority.

Col. LUCIEN W. STERRY, Democrat, is elected Mayor of New-Haven.

Mr. HAWLEY (Rep.) will have a majority of from 1,500 to 2,000.

New-London County, all but two towns, give a Republican gain of over 200 over the vote for President in 1864.

New London and Windham Counties elect five Union Senators and give about 2,300 majority for HAWLEY. WAIT, Union, in the Eighth District, has 519 majority; APPLEMAN, Union, in the Seventh district has 301 majority.

NEW HAVEN, Monday, April 2—10 P. M.

At this hour the Republicans have both branches of the Legislature, but the Governor is doubtful. HAWLEY is believed to be elected by a few hundred majority.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, April 2.

The following is the vote of this city: HAWLEY, 1,323; ENGLISH, 1,325. There is a Union majority on the rest of the ticket. NATHAN C. WHEELER, Democrat, is elected Representative by 10 majority. The Union town and city officers are elected by an average majority of 30.

P. T. BARNUM is elected to the Legislature from Fairfield.

THE LATEST—SUMMING UP.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 3—2:30 A. M.

Returns from all but ten towns give HAWLEY 700 majority. The ten towns to hear from will probably increase his majority to 900.

The Senate stands 14 Union to 7 Democrats, and the House about 80 Union majority.

VOTE BY TOWNS.

	1865.		1864.	
Towns.	Hawley.	English.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Greenwich	.....	336	488	516
New-Canaan	35	—	299	206
Litchfield	—	64	349	336
Windham	436	220	450	218
Hartford	2512	2001	2483	2880
Stamford	77	—	682	586
Bridgewater	.....	129	.....	170
Cornwall	35	.....	203	173
North Canaan	—	59	125	148
Darien	39	—	152	125
Fairfield	70	—	423	375
Derby	44	—	526	471
East Haven	62	—	269	213
Woodbridge	48	—	103	68
Norwalk	187	—	818	610
Milton	29	—	.....	—
Wethersfield	45	—	273	204
Guilford	78	—	323	258
Madison	23	—	242	181
North Branford	19	—	111	108
Westbrook	51	—	151	82
Essex	79	—	239	136
Clinton	59	—	199	126
Hampden	—	95	201	200
Windsor	.....	93	190	246
Branford	—	163	155	288
Waterford	141	—	236	235
Groton	216	—	484	315
New-Milford	19	—	369	358
Killingly	198	—	539	323
Danbury	—	10	137	160
Middletown	910	935	825	920
New-Haven	2998	4548	3325	3720
New-London	773	889	829	730
Norwich	401	—	1376	1101
New-Milford	—	129	369	358
Lyme	—	21	136	107
Meriden	108	—	786	601
Milford	.....	75	296	361
Greenwich	375	512	458	576
Vernon	328	—	491	248
Sprague	101	117	91	132
Saybrook	27	—	177	89
Plainfield	274

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

The United States Senatorial Squabble.

Senator Scovell, his Career, his Position, Intentions and Prospects.

POSSIBILITY OF A COMPROMISE TO-DAY.

Wright to Resign—Stockton and Cattel to go to Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SENATE CHAMBER, TRENTON, N. J., Monday, April 2, 1866.

A greater tempest in a smaller teapot was never known than that which now rages about me in this miniature hall. Flashing eyes, scowling brows, flushed cheeks and sneering lips are the order of the day. Bitterness and hostility swell every breast, discontent and apprehension unsettle every mind. Upon Mr. SCOVELL are turned not alone the eyes of New-Jersey, but of the whole country. Accident has placed him for the time being in a position prominent and powerful, whose advantages his friends urge him to appreciate and use, while his still, small voice whispers, "Barkis is willin'." When Mr. SCOVELL was elected State Senator, he found himself at the Capitol with ten Republicans and ten Democrats, so that in his hand rested the ballot which made either party the power. Naturally ambitious, clever and desirous of place, he determined to be President of the Senate, and it is charged that in this way he attained his end. Making known through friends his purpose to the Republicans he was repulsed, and in dudgon went into caucus with the Democrats, agreeing very naturally that if they would make him President he would announce the committees to suit them. This came to the ears of the Republicans and Mr. SCOVELL was actually taken out of caucus by them, accepted as their candidate and of course elected. Up to this time he had held no position of marked prominence, but had been generally regarded as a rising youngman of eccentric promise and some talent. As presiding officer of the Senate he became of more consequence, and in the peculiar position of parties his vote was in constant demand. The plurality rule having been akopted, that is the Senate having resolved that a joint session of the two branches of the Legislature should require only a plurality vote, Mr. SCOVELL ascended another round on the ladder of importance, and when the election of a United States Senator was made the duty of the Legislature he became master of the situation. The actual strength of the parties in joint session is as follows:

	UNION.	DEM.
Senate	11*	10
House	36	24
Total	47	34

*Counting SCOVELL's vote.

Union majority, 13.

From this it is evident that the Democrats of the Senate will not stulify themselves by voting to go into joint session where the Union majority would at once swamp them, and it is equally evident that the Republicans cannot have a joint session without the coöperation of Mr. SCOVELL. Had Mr. STOCKTON been ejected from his seat at Washington after the adjournment of the State Legislature, Gov. WARD could appoint his successor; this happening as it did, during a session, the law compels an election by the Legislature, or leaves the vacancy unsupplied. Mr. STOCKTON was turned out

THE SITUATION

resolved itself into this:

The Republicans desire the election of Mr. A. G. CATTEL, the Democrats desire the election of JOHN STOCKTON. Mr. CATTEL has hitherto held no opposition save that of clerk to the Lower House; was a merchant, banker, citizen and man he has been identified with every movement looking to advance the cause of the right. His services to the Union Party cannot be estimated and as a partial returnfor them leaders of the State propose to send him to the Senate, although many of them in consenting to nomination sink their own preferences for FRELINGHUYSEN, FIELD, WARD, and others. It is charged virtually Mr. CATTEL is a resident of Philadelphia rather than of New-Jersey. He is President of the Exchange Bank, is heavily engaged in the grain business, identified with the moneyed men and institutions of the City of Brotherly Love, and spends the hours of business and activity away from the State he seeks to represent in the Congress of the nation. Nevertheless the resolutions of the party in this State are largely due to his generosity, tact and admirable management, and have yet to hear the first word spoken against him personally. He is so far a non-committal man as between the President and Congress. He has not been heard to express himself upon the whole question preferring to deal with the issues of the moment as they arise. It was feared by some of his friends from his relations with THADDEUS STEVENS were of a too intimate a nature; that in return for that philanthropist's manipulations here he would be only too willing to vote as he might dictate there, but that fear seems to have been settled to the satisfaction of the President's friends, as they have agreed to present his name if opportunity is afforded them.

In this connection it may be well to state that the rumor of attempted dragooning indulged in by Mr. JOHNSON has very seriously interfered with Mr. CATTEL's prospects, and has done as much as anything to defeat the election. This morning he telegraphed Senator of his great-I-little-you dispatches, saying, by all means hurry up the election. Go into joint meeting at once. CATTELL is the man. No man who values the election of a Senator can live. The "life of the nation is in peril." This style of "if you don't do as I tell you, off goes your head off" may be pleasantly regarded by STEVENS' more immediate friends, but strangers like it, and are quite as likely to tell him to go (Lancaster, I mean,) as anything else.

Why, it may be asked, won't Mr. SCOVEL vote into joint session? For the very self-satisfactory reason that he won't do anything which will help Mr. CATTEL. The contest is narrowed down to

A PERSONAL QUARREL

between SCOVEL and CATTEL, both of whom are from the same district. Mr. SCOVEL tells me, tells everybody, for concealment or reticence do not seem to be prominent traits, that he will not vote for CATTEL or do anything that may render his election possible. He is "down on him" personally, politically and officially; he is committed to an uncompromising hostility, and, if I am any judge of human nature, he will out the battle to the bitter end. This course has caused bitter feelings against him. He is charged with having itching palms; it is said he belongs body and boots to Mr. STOCKTON; that he is selfish, insincere, a politician, a Judas, a Cleveland, and all else that's unpleasant. To this he replies, I wont vote for CATTEL, nor will I give you a chance to. If you will nominate a man fit to be Senator, any one, for instance, of half a dozen named, or any other equally acceptable, I'll agree to go in with you—if not, you must bear the responsibility. This angers the Republicans, who vow they won't submit to the dictation of one man, whether he be STEVENS at Washington or CATTEL at Trenton; they will let the whole affair go by the board first, and leave the State without a representative in the Senate.

THE DEMOCRATS,

backed by the Camden and Amboy Corporation, are in the meantime doing all they can to effect an arrangement to which Mr. STOCKTON can be chosen. This can be done only by compromise or delay. If Mr. SCOVEL holds out firmly or obstinately, as you infer, the election is thrown over until next year, at which time the Democrats hope to have things so placed as to elect STOCKTON, and if Mr. WRIGHT should die, his successor. But during the day a more ingenious, if not a more equitable plan has been proposed, which has met with some favor, and may in the end succeed. It is well known that Senator WRIGHT is very seriously ill; indeed, it is highly improbable that he can again occupy a seat in the Senate Chamber. A strong influence has been brought to bear upon him to induce him to resign, so that an arrangement might be concluded which would send a Democrat and a Republican at once to the Senate. This would undoubtedly result in the immediate election of Messrs. STOCKTON and CATTEL. To this Mr. SCOVEL has naturally objects. Some of his friends agree with him that as the party concedes the fairness of appointing a Senator from the lower end of the State, and as he is the State Senator from that section, he should have the right to nominate the man. He has professed a willingness to nominate any one of several, but so far as I can learn the gentlemen named have no positive strength in the party or the House, and the question recurs, is not Mr. SCOVEL's real candidate known as SCOVEL? Of course he is. He knows it, I know it, everybody knows it, all the little boys in Trenton know it, and at this late hour in the evening, with Mr. SCOVEL sitting right before me in a high chair, and the honorable Senators sitting scowling in their low chairs, the only question seems to be, will SCOVEL be smart enough to defeat the will of the party and throw upon his well-shaped shoulders the metaphorical toga of the elected STOCKTON?

Letters and dispatches from everybody to everybody else are continually arriving. Messengers fly here and there with busy mien and bustling air; each Senator looks as though the weight of nations was on his brow, and the President has the air of a man who wishes the execution was over. Whether the resolutions will be touched is as yet a matter of uncertainty—at the moment of writing they have not been touched, and it is rumored that until after the caucus it is useless to consider them. Mr. SCOVEL has received letters and messages from SUMNER, STEVENS, and a host of others, one of them from a prominent

DELAWARE RADICAL,

reading as follows:

DEAR SIR: Personally a stranger to you, and residing out of your State, excuse the liberty in addressing you. I have for some years watched your course with much interest and pleasure. I have ardently sympathized with your efforts to crush the rebellion, as well as the Copperhead sympathizers with it, in New-Jersey and elsewhere, and maintain the Union with true liberty and equality, and I had hoped to see you elected to the United States Senate. If there is any doubt as to your being the present choice for Senator, by magnanimously yielding and going thoroughly for the present favorite, (whoever he may be,) you would certainly deserve to secure the next vacancy, (which is said likely to happen soon.)

I have no knowledge of any aspirants for the Senatorship; have no choice except yourself, but noticing some criticisms on your recent course, which I hope and believe uncalled for, I have taken this liberty.

Very respectfully your friend and fellow citizen,

One of Mr. CATTEL's friends offers to bet $10,000 to $5,000 that CATTEL will be elected within forty-eight hours. This confidence and the fact that the lobbies are filled with CATTEL men, whose jubilant countenances are in marked contrast to their elongated faces of this morning induces me to place some reliance in the rumor of an arrangement. This Mr. SCOVEL denies, swearing that as a man of honor, &c., he cannot and will not support Mr. CATTEL, while he is willing in all earnestness to abide by the decision of the caucus, if it will select the name from any one of the half dozen mentioned.

TRENTON, Monday, April 3—6 P. M.

Whatever may be the result of the fight, it is evident that the Radical Republicans in the interest of CATTEL are bearing with fearful pressure upon SCOVEL, who thus far resolutely refuses to yield.

It is well known that SCOVEL has Congressional aspirations, and the offer has just been made to him of the nomination in the First District. It is a huge temptation, and he was disposed to consider it. His friends demanded a written guarantee of the nomination, and the Republicans agreed to that. This strengthened SCOVEL and he declined the consideration, evidently feeling that his stock was on the rise. The Democrats have arranged that Mr. WRIGHT shall resign at once, and he only waits the word. Mr. STOCKTON's friends propose to move vigorously to-night and to-morrow, and, as they are heavily freighted with coin, they may be able to break through the line, and carry their favorite in on the compromise basis alluded to above.

Arrangements are in progress for an important meeting after the adjournment of the Senate to-night, and if the programme is carried out New-Jersey will have a new Senator on Wednesday, and, perhaps, two of them.]

Mr. CATTEL is now claimed as chief among the Radicals, and this claim is used as the strongest argument by his supporters. It is this which so interests SUMNER and STEVENS, who write and telegraphed to SCOVEL in the most dogmatically offensive way—a way which will drive SCOVEL from the party not only, but result in the defeat of CATTEL. The Philadelphia Custom-House is the headquarters of the Radicals in Pennsylvania, from which the most offensive Anti-Johnson documents are continually sent out. The Collector at Philadelphia is active in the support of CATTEL, and so are all the office-holders, with the exception of Deputy-Surveyor HALL, who is here, and inclines toward SCOVEL. It may be a pleasant piece of information for the Anti-Johnson men to know that the President's appointees are thus faithfully serving them.

TRENTON—10:30 P. M.

The Senate adjourned, as I predicted, without touching the resolutions, leaving matters in the same shape as before the opening. SCOVEL's room is crowded with wire-pullers and manipulators. It is rumored that a Democrat has been found who is satisfactory. SHERRILL has expressed his willingness to walk into the Cattel-pen, but no names are mentioned. Gov. WARD, Mr. CONGER, the Secretary of State, and other leading Republicans are most pronounced in their denunciation of SCOVEL, and aver that they will counsel no compromise and consent to no arrangement which will imperil CATTEL. Gov. WARD's theory is that if SCOVEL holds out, the return of two Republican Senators by the next Legislature is absolutely certain. This is offset by the equally confident assumption of the other party, that two Democrats will be returned. The whole matter is in a muddle—a ridiculous muddle; and the joke of it is, that the muddlest of the muddlers are the biggest toads in the puddle. Every one is at sea. No one knows where he is, or where anybody else is—and in this cheerful state ot mind the Senators are talking, but that is all.

New candidates are coming up—among them Messrs. NEWELL, COBB and DAYTON—but I fail to see their strength. The Democratic caucus is now in session. Every member is present, and so far there is no indication of disaffection. The party pressure upon the members is great, and the weak brother who has intimated a willingness to go into joint session is being hatcheted in a manner at once unpleasant and suggestive. It is proposed to make a grand concerted attack upon SCOVEL in the morning, when he will be alternately threatened with THAD. STEVENS' displeasure and mollified with promises of future honor from the party. I am convinced that he will yield, but that he will do his best to rule or ruin. He thinks he has the Senatorial parchment in his grasp, and he hates to drop it.

TRENTON—11:45 P. M.

The Democratic Caucus is still in session. They are debating upon a plan of action based upon the resignation of Senator WRIGHT, and the asserted ability of SCOVEL to bring Republican strength enough to secure the election of STOCKTON and SCOVEL. They feel doubtful of his strength, although his friends have guaranteed a list of names on which they are confident. The session was stormy while the recusant member was under consideration, but he is said to have satisfied them as to his intentions. They are undoubtedly eager to arrange with SCOVEL, not that they care anything for him, but because of their desire to elect STOCKTON.

The Legislature assembles to-morrow at 93:0, and if SCOVEL's friends can satisfy them, an election will be made at once. SCOVEL is pledged to a conservative course, if elected. Heretofore he has been classed with the Radicals, but his treatment by the Radical press during the past week has embittered them, and the dispatches of Mr. STEVENS have annoyed him. Mr. CATTEL's friends are as sanguine as ever, and are bound to carry their point now or block the wheels until the next Legislature.

So far as President JOHNSON is concerned, the choice of SCOVEL or FIELD, or of FRELINGHUYSEN, would be an improvement upon CATTEL, who is now regarded as the Radical candidate, pure and unadulterated. The tone of his supporters has materially changed during the day, and the disguise of moderation is entirely removed. The Democratic caucus of to-night and the manipulation of to-morrow morning will settle the matter.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

To the Associated Press:

TRENTON, Monday, April 2.

Members of the Legislature have not arrived. Mr. SCOVEL arrived last night. The town is filling up fast with visitors. The Senatorial question is the topic of interest. Mr. CATTELL and his friends will not recede. Mr. SCOVEL has intimated a list of candidates acceptable to him, not including himself. No action has been taken to-night, but a movement will probably be made to-morrow.

The Slander against Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co.

BOSTON, Monday, April 2.

Messrs. JORDAN, MARSH & Co. have at last succeeded in ferreting out the man who originated the false and malicious reports that they had seized an extension, and have commenced an action against him.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The Attempted Robbery of the Belgian Envoy—Political Officers—Personal Items concerning the Iturbide Family.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Sunday, March 18, 1866.

As you have heard by a note, hastily mailed at the last moment, Gen. FOURY with his two aides-de-camp was on his return from Mexico to Belgium, the General had been here on a special mission, to announce officially to MAXIMILIAN the death of LEOPOLD I. and the accession to the throne of LEOPOLD II., when the stage carrying the diplomatic gentlemen was stopped near Rio Frio by from twelve to fifteen robbers. As usual on these occasions the Chevaliers of the highway expected to have an easy plunder. In that for once they were deceived. One of the aids of the General traveling on the box of the stage showed fight at once, and discharged his pistol at the crowd. A general reply from the thieves followed, and the noble young fellow fell dead, a ball striking him in the forehead. The General and his other companion jumped out, and, swordsin hand, attacked the cowardly rascals. It was two against fifteen. The result was getting doubtful when the second stage came up. Out of it jumped Capt. TURNER, of the *Manhattan*, and this time American intervention rendered a service to the Empire. The thieves took to their heels. Upon hearing of this sad occurrence MAXIMILIAN started for Rio Frio to see to things for himself. He started so suddenly that the Marshal heard of his departure too late to have the *protégé* of France escorted. The Chasseurs d'Afrique started, but they could not join the anxious Emperor. The next day everybody was back in town and I saw MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA at the funeral service of the unfortunate young nobleman who came to Mexico on an excursion of pleasure, although of diplomatic character. He will be taken back a corpse to his afflicted friends.

In future a diplomatic mission near MAXIMILIAN will all over Europe be considered more risky than a campaign, and the Envoys Extraordinary will bid good-bye in earnest to their alarmed friends.

All sorts of rumors have been afloat as to the organization of that band. It was said to have been organized in the City of Mexico. It was even hinted that high functionaries of the palace had furnished the information necessary to the meeting of such an important prey, just at the moment that the escort was taking a patroling gallop through the surrounding woods. In a word, we do not yet know, whether the men who attacked the Belgian Envoy did it in the usual way of their profession as thieves, falling accidentally upon a diplomatic prey, or whether they were guerrillas knowing full well that their audacity would be rewarded, by proving to the world that the Empire is not yet an accepted fact. Rio Frio is a small valley situated midway between Mexico and Puebla, and consequently fifteen leagues from either point.

The Marshal at once ordered a company of his soldiers to patrol the woods about the point where the attack occurred. The rascals could not long escape the agility of the Zouaves, and they are now all of them caught, and the editor of one of our dailies has invited me to go to see the garrotting that is sure to take place within a few days. The trial will be short, and as usual will not afford much information. Before a court-martial the positive identification of the parties is sufficient proof.

We are still discussing the meaning of the speech of NAPOLEON. The interpretation most commonly adopted here is that the nephew of his uncle, although anxious to withdraw his troops, cannot do it before the menacing attitude of the United States. In France public opinion seems to have been irritated into supporting the continuation of the intervention. The opposition, it seems, has even decided to abstain from speaking on the Mexican question.

For many months there has been an almost unanimous cry for a change of Ministry. MAXIMILIAN has at last yielded to the pressure, and a new set of hands has been appointed. A minister must be difficult to find here, for some of the new ones are still hesitating and some fill as much as three ministries. I wonder if Mr. CASTILLO receives the combined salaries as Minister of Hacienda, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of the Imperial Household. At any rate he has so much business that he finds the surest way to get through it is never to set his foot in any of his departments. MAXIMILIAN has changed advisers, but it does not appear so far that he has found brains more capable of helping him through his difficulties. The French Press has been urging the nomination of foreigners, but MAXIMILIAN sticks to the Mexicans. He insists that Mexico ought to be regenerated by the Mexicans themselves.

The *Diario del Imperio* has just published a curious document, explaining how it came to pass that Miss ITURBIDE is traveling without her child, and that the whole Iturbide family is now swimming in a glorious sea of money. As that business has even attracted the attention of our Government, I think it proper to say that here the version generally accepted is that the brothers ITURBIDE actually disposed of the child in a fair bargain. The poor mother, it seems, was also induced by her own relations to give her consent. But the motherly heart spoke at the last moment louder than interest. She had already arrived at Puebla, on her way to the States. There, deceiving the vigilance of her family, she rushed back to Mexico, and frantically begged to be allowed to resume the charge of her adored child. But a bargain is a bargain, and the mother, almost crazy with grief, was replaced in the hands of her friends. I do not vouch for the correctness of this, but I have good reasons to believe it true in the main facts.

The day before yesterday the news reached here of a reverse to which two hundred men of the Foreign Legion, under the command of Col. BRYAN, have fallen victims near Monterey, at the hands of ESCOBEDO. It seems that Col. BRYAN allowed himself and companions to be ensnared in an ambuscade. A large number of the men have been killed. As to the officers, all of them, that is eight, are "*morts au champ d'honneur.*" This sad event for the Imperialists has thrown a considerable gloom over the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Imperial of France, which the French army seemed to have very quietly enjoyed yesterday.

FROM HAVANA.

News from Mexico and St. Domingo—Slaves Refusing to Work on the Sugar Estates in Cuba—Robberies in Havana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 28, 1866.

The news from Mexico brought by the American steamer *Vera Cruz* and the Spanish steamer *Ondad Condal*, shows no abatement of the civil war now for a long time raging in that unfortunate country, both parties claiming victories over their opponents but victories that produce no results tending to a settled peace. The great battle between REGULES and MENDEZ, of which no exact account has yet been obtained, although the latter claimed a victory, has been variously commented upon by the Imperial Press, some of which papers doubt the veracity of MENDEZ' account and even say that it has been found impossible to see his official account of the battle transmitted to headquarters.

One of the above-named journals says that the engagement took place on the 20th, in the Plains of Uruapan, and was very hardly contested, although unfortunate for the Imperialists, MENDEZ being compelled to make his escape from his adversaries pistol in hand. This event caused a general flight of the Imperialists and occasioned much alarm at Morelia and Toluca. MENDEZ, however, instead of being panic-struck, assembled his fugitive soldiers, and with about five hundred whom he had collected together, and whom he harangued, he fell upon Uruapan, where the enemy were reposing upon their laurels, and cut them to pieces.

So says the Mexican paper, the *Pajaro Verde*, and from the silence observed by the Government, who could easily contradict it if it was not true by publishing MENDEZ' official dispatch, it may be considered as the true version of an affair which had been made the subject of various contradictory accounts in the newspapers.

Another paper, the *Bandera*, says that REGULES was at Uruapan, trying to strengthen his force, which, if true, does not agree with the *Pajaro Verde*, that MENDEZ had fallen upon the Liberals at Uruapan and cut them to pieces. We are, therefore, still left in obscurity as to the real result of the battle, which from various considerations appears to have been disadvantageous to the Imperialists, and if the Liberal papers were brought here as are those of the Empire, we might perhaps find that such was really the case.

The papers of the capital confess to the Imperialists having received a defeat at Parras, in which a detachment of the foreign legion, with their commander, BRIAN, and Capt. CASSE, were destroyed. The number of the detachment killed was 130; and the survivors, 30 in number, fortified themselves in the college building until they were relieved by another commandant of the name of Capt. SAUSSIE, at whose approach the leaders of the Liberal bands, VIESCA, NARANJO, TREVINO, CABADA, AURELIANO and RIVERA withdrew their forces. Gen. DOUAY left Buena Vista for Parras with about 1,000 men.

The French paper, the *Bufalfle*, published at Mexico City, says that two small detachments of the Foreign Legion were surrounded and destroyed near Parras by BACONUPO's bands, strengthened by a large number of negro *filibusteros* from the United States, the commander BRIAN and the greater part of his officers being killed and horribly mutilated.

The other French paper of the capital—the *Era*—says that the detachment suffered considerably, and that the enemy's forces were those of VIESCA, the Juarist Governor of Coahuila. The event had created much sensation in the capital.

The *Licentiado* Don JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA took command on the 6th of the Liberal forces of the centre and South of the State of Tamaulipas. CORTINA had recognized him as Commander-in-Chief of that district, and had offered him the assistance of 500 armed men. The Tampico papers state that GARZA intended to take that city by a *coup-de-main*, having sent forward his brother for that purpose with 400 cavalry, who were to surprise it by forced marches, but that it had failed from the garrison of Tampico having been reinforced with 600 men, well equipped, and who were prepared to give a severe lesson to the Liberals if they attempted to make an attack. The object, say the same papers, in trying to occupy the place was to collect $400,000 or $500,000 by forced contributions from the merchants for the future military expenses.

On the 19th ult. there were executed early in the morning, at Tampico, three Austrian soldiers, two Belgian and a Mexican, the first five deserters from the Imperial army, and the latter a guerrilla of the band that existed in the neighborhood.

The last accounts from Mazatlan, dated the 19th ult., state that the city continued to be besieged by CORONA.

Gen. LOZADA has received official orders to open the campaign against the Liberals in Sinaloa.

The *Estafette* says that OGAZON, who was at Culiacan together with a large number of officers, had caused himself to be proclaimed President, in virtue of the Constitution of 1857.

The Imperial papers mention a victory obtained by the Government forces over the Liberals in Chihuahua. On the 22d the commandant CANANCO made an attack on Cosihuiriache, which he took by main force, the Liberals under MENDEZ and SALAS, who held it, being obliged to flee with the loss of 6 killed, 8 wounded and large number of prisoners taken, including several leaders, as well as horses, equipments and arms. The Imperialists had 7 wounded and one killed.

The Monterey *Gazette* states that the guerrilla chief JOSE MARIA ELIZONDA was attacked on the 24th ult., at San Francisco de Apodaer, by the Imperialists, in which engagement he was defeated and killed.

An official dispatch from the Imperialist Col. ACEVAL, states that about a league and a half from Slano Grande, in the direction of Oajaca, all that Liberal forces, amounting to more than one thousand men, under the command of the leaders, DIAZ, LEIVA, PIRA, LOPEZ, OROZCO and SEGURA were attacked by a force of Imperial cavalry and scattered in all directions. The rout is stated to have been complete, all the leaders having been obliged to flee on foot, and escaping in the woods. Among the killed there was found the body of Lieut.-Col. ALBERTO, leader of the forces from Tlapa.

The last and event at Ricotric where the Belgian Commissioners were attacked, has been made the subject of police investigation, and traced to its organization in the Capital. The affair has been placed in the hands of a French police agent, Mr. MAURY.

According to the *Monitor de la Frontera*, there has been captures at CORTINAS' ranche four pieces of artillery, which had been given to him by American officers. CANALES was in front of CORTINAS' forces, who were spiritless, and his outposts within musket shot. CORTINAS still refused to fight, while CANALES sought every occasion to bring an engagement about.

ALMONTE, on account of his acceptance of the mission to Europe, had given up, for the sake of economy, the various high offices that he held at the Imperial Court.

At the instance of Marshal BAZAINE, Gen. JEANNINGROS has been honored with the Grand Cross of the Mexican Order of Guadalupe, Commandant DE LA HAYNE with the dignity of Officer of the same, and with that of Knight, Capts. BAMTEL, CASABIANCA and NOEL, for their soldierly bravery at Monterey and Lermas.

Col. LOPEZ, of the Regiment of the Empress, has been decorated by Marshal BAZAINE with the cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor, on account of the combat of San Salvador.

The Imperialists, in addition to the one already mentioned, claim another victory in the direction of Oajaca, which is styled the combat at Tepetlapam. Capt. BRANNEL, commander of the Austro-Mexican counter-guerrillas, states in a dispatch to his superior officer, Horsta, that the Liberals, under the command of one CANO, who is said to have committed any amount of depredations in the district, were defeated at Tepetlapam, which is the last town of the District of Silacayoapan, and borders on Tlapa, to which latter place CANO belonged. The result was that the Liberals had 63 killed, 10 wounded and 6 taken prisoners, besides the loss of 200 muskets, a large ammunition, 2 horses and 2 mules; the loss on the side of the Imperialists being 4 Mexicans and 2 Austrians killed and a like number of both nationalities wounded. Capt. BRANNEL afterward marched to Tlapa to break up the haunt of the guerrillas.

The French troops have occupied Monterey.

According to the accounts received from Santiago de Cuba, another revolution had broken out in St. Domingo for the purpose of elevating Gen. CABRAL to the supreme power, and deposing President BAEZ. The towns of Cibao, San Cristobal, Las Matas, Santiago, and two or three others, had risen up against BAEZ, the rebellion being headed by one CARLOS HEDON, who, it is said, urged on by the Haytians, is trying to make war with the Dominicans, and to unite that republic to Hayti. President GEFFRARD, of the latter, is suspected to be at the bottom of the affair, and BAEZ had sent him a message on the subject. BAEZ is said to have defeated his opponents at San Christobal, and to have taken one hundred and seventy prisoners. Armed men had been sent to the frontier where some engagements had taken place between the Dominicans and the Haytians. The non-in-law of GEFFRARD, who was sent by the latter to fight the insurgents, joined them with the cry of "down with BAEZ." Santiago de los Caballeros was in their power.

Gens. ECHAVARRIA and CUBIEL and another individual whose name is not given, had sought shelter at the English Consul's, but it is not stated for what reason they had demanded their passports to go abroad.

The National Congress was opened on the 8th inst., under the Presidency of the Hon. VALENTINE RAMIREZ BAEZ, and an hour after, President BAEZ, accompanied by the Secretary of State and other officials, presented himself in the Chamber and read his message.

Although the Santiago de Cuba papers give so much importance to the insurrection, those of the capital, St. Domingo, although they make a vehicle of favor to it, do not rate it so highly. It is acknowledged that an insurrection had broken out on the southern frontier, and that in consequence San Cristobal had been occupied by the enemies of order; but that the Government was able to put it down. The forces of the Province of Seybo and those of the neighboring districts had been got ready to march, and the inhabitants of that province as well as of Cibao were resolved to support the Government. The Provinces of Agua and Santo Domingo had been declared under martial law. In the other parts of the Republic, say the St. Domingo papers, there had been no attempt made to disturb public order.

It is reported here in Havana that the negroes on the estates of ZULUETA, ALDAMA and some other large slave owners in the jurisdiction of Matanzas had struck within the last few days, demanding to be paid for their labor. They are said to have offered no violence but to have refused to work any longer as slaves, saying that they were now free. Troops had been sent to the estates to compel them to resume work. If the *manis* of not working unless paid for it, should spread in the other estates, the planters would be rather nonplussed, as these gentry have been so long accustomed to get people's labor for nothing that they would find it hard to accustom themselves to such a revolutionary state of society.

Matters here in the city are not much more satisfactory, for robberies, with violence, in the broad daylight are of common occurrence in the crowded streets of the capital of the island of Cuba. Yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a young man, whilst passing along LUZ-street, was attacked by two negroes, who, putting a dagger and a knife to his breast and throat, stripped him of his gold watch and chain and then took to their heels, escaping although pursued by their victim and a police officer to the cry of "stop thief." At 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day, the driver of a vehicle was wounded and robbed in the environs of the city by two white men, who had hired his coach inside the walls and attacked him as above-mentioned on getting outside, taking away his watch and three dollars, and inflicting on him three wounds. A colored man about fifty years of age was wounded last night by some unknown person in Blarco-street, at the corner of Tweadero. There they are daily, not to mention of nightly occurrence, and demand stricter vigilance from the authorities.

The different towns of the island are occupied in electing the deputies who are commissioned to go to Madrid to give evidence in matters connected with administrative reform in the island. From the oligarectical nature of the institutions of the country, the number of electors is very limited that it can hardly be considered a matter of popular import. Among the deputies elected is the liberal Cuban writer SACO, who for his works was banished from the island and lives in Europe. He was chosen by the electors of Santiago de Cuba to represent them.

LARA.

Recorder Hackett's Debut—His Charge to the Grand Jury—Compliment to Police Magistrates—Calendar for To-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder HACKETT.

The Court of General Sessions organized for the business of the April term yesterday. Owing to the fact that Recorder HACKETT was to make his *debut* in a charge to the Grand Jury, there was a large attendance of members of the Bar.

The following named gentlemen were impanneled as Grand Jurors:

Eben B. Crocker, Foreman; Theodore M. Barnes, Oliver H. P. Brush, John J. Bradley, Walter Carter, Washington L. Cooper, Nathaniel Ellis, Samuel Frost, Wm. E. Howell, Nathaniel Knapp, Henry Levy, Wm. Lynch, Leopold Litta uer, Amos Maynard Lyon, Joseph Queripel, Samuel Reeve, Wm. Remsen, Amos H. Trowbridge, Cornelius Vanhorn.

The Recorder then charged the Grand Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It becomes my duty to instruct and charge you as to the obligations which you have assumed, and, in addition, to charge you more particularly with reference to various offences, so declared to be by the laws of this State. I am instructed that to most of your number the duties, trusts and responsibilities of Grand Jurors are known and appreciated. In my opinion, no graver responsibility, no higher trust could be confered upon you. Taken as you are from the great body of our citizens—with jealous care selected by prominent officials upon whom has devolved the responsibility of your selection—you have been regarded among the most worthy to sit and pronounce judgment upon the alleged offences to be submitted to your consideration. Your duties, not onerous, should exact from you a most faithful and conscientious discharge. With your body rests the obligation to present for trial all offenders against the peace, dignity and well-being of the State within this jurisdiction. The oath of your foreman, particularly administered by him, and by you respectively and severally taken, conveys, if thoughtfully and properly considered, all that duty enjoins upon you, and I can but trust that, if duly observed in your action as Grand Jurors, the best interests of this community will have been benefited, and that no reproaches, either of your own consciences or of your fellow-citizens, will be visited upon you. At this time I am unaware that I should particularly call your attention to any offences, with the exception of such which the law especially enjoins upon me to charge you upon. The learned District-Attorney has prepared a manual, designated by him a "Brief for Grand Jurors," printed copies of which will be placed before each of you. This Brief will give you all the information as to the scope, duty and responsibilities which rest upon you in your individual capacities as Grand Jurors—better, perhaps, than I can at this time express to you without its aid. I am specially enjoined to charge you to inquire into all violations of the laws against lotteries and against the unlawful selling of tickets in lotteries. To inquire into any violations of the provisions of the act of the interest of usury, with reference to usury. To inquire into any violations of law by public officers in demanding, charging, or receiving fees to which they are not entitled by law. To inquire into all offences committed in violation of any provisions of the act respecting elections. To inquire into all offences against the provisions of the act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. To call your attention to the provisions of the act to prevent frauds upon steamboats, steamships, and other vessels. Although not enjoined by any special requirement to present to your consideration any matters affecting the public health, still, that subject is one which immediately and vitally concerns all residents within the jurisdiction, and to which, with due regard to my duty and your powers I earnestly invite your attention. I am informed by the learned District-Attorney that if the duties to devolve upon you at this session shall be by you performed with ordinary assiduity, your attendance as Grand Jurors will not be required beyond a fortnight. That period may be abridged by your earnest and diligent action. You will now enter upon the discharge of the duties assigned and those to be committed to you. Proceed to the selection of one of your number as Clerk, to whom will belong the service of keeping a brief record of all your proceedings. Sixteen of your number constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as shall come before you; the concurrence of twelve is required to the finding of an indictment, or to the dismissal of a complaint. If a less number than twelve vote, then there is simply no action, and that complaint lies over. Your Foreman will administer the oath to such witnesses as shall be brought before you, and following a custom will conduct their examination; but the right belongs to each and all of you to interrogate any such witness. When an indictment shall be found by the concurrence of twelve of your number your foreman shall certify under his hand that such indictment is a true bill, which, when so found and certified, shall be presented in your presence to the Court. If you shall find an indictment against a person for a felony, you must not disclose the fact to any one until after such person shall have actually been arrested upon the charge, except to the Court and to the District-Attorney. Should you, or either of you violate this injunction, the person or persons so offending will be guilty of a misdemeanor. By statute, you have a right to the assistance of the District-Attorney in the examination of witnesses in your presence, and to his advice upon any matter brought before you; he is permitted at all times to appear before you upon his own request; but neither he nor any other person shall be permitted by you to be present while deliberating or voting upon any matter in your official relations as Grand Jurors. In your deliberations you should be satisfied that the charge of an offence committed shall have been fully sustained, to such an extent, that if the evidence given were adduced before you in the capacity of trial of petit jurors, that you would be warranted in finding a verdict of guilty. There should be absolute proof or strong presumption to sustain the charge to justify you in finding a true bill. The common presumption of innocence obtains with all whether accused or not, and least of all would you be justified in arraigning any of your fellow-citizens upon light proof or ordinary presumptions of guilt. You will exercise more than ordinary caution with reference to complaints which have not been submitted in the first instance to one of the various Police Magistrates of this City, who have by their earnest and intelligent action toward the due and efficient administration of criminal justice, well deserved the highest encomiums of our citizens. It has been brought to our notice that persons who have had complaints under consideration by Grand Juries, and lawyers who have been interested in effecting the acquittal of offenders by the verdict of petit jurors, have sought by direct and indirect modes to improperly influence their action. Such attempts should be promptly frowned down by all jurors, and the person offending should be presented to the Court. Such a course to be tolerated or permitted by you would directly tend to thwart and embarrass the efficient discharge of justice, and besides subject the person who unduly seeks to influence your action to an indictment for a misdemeanor. In conclusion, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, using the opposite and exclusive language of an eminent jurist, I ask you to reflect upon the dignity and importance of your present station, acting on the laws, liberties and privileges of your country, and to request that your conduct be regulated by the impartiality and independence corresponding to such sentiments. You are to consider yourself as the guardians of the laws, and of the rights of your fellow-citizens, and bound carefully to preserve both from injury or encroachment. No considerations ought to induce you to omit presenting every offence known or proved to you; and no considerations ought to induce you to sanction a charge for which there is not a ground of belief in its truth. To say nothing of your own guilt in violating your oath and duty overlooking offences, its effect will be to render the process of the law common, defeat the ends of justice and laws, relax the authority of government, and introduce general corruption and violence. Hastily to sanction unfounded accusations, renders you instruments of oppression. Truth well ascertained, and law impartially administered ought to be your present aim and pursuit. As your office is but temporary, and you will soon descend from it and mingle in the common rank of citizens of this great metropolis, let me impress upon you to be alone guided by your conscience, your duty and your oath. As you would not yourselves be made the object of a false accusation, accuse no man falsely. As you would not have an injury done to yourselves pass with impunity, suffer no offence against the laws, and against any of your fellow-citizens, to pass without due prescribment. Forbear to use your present office as an instrument of malice to your enemies, or of favor to your friends, but let your deliberations be solely guarded by truth and law, and may your conduct in this temporary office be such as to be a model and example to those who may succeed in its discharge.

Gentlemen, you will now proceed to the Grand Jury Room, and proceed to the performance of the duties assigned to you.

John Claff pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. John was born in Ireland, is 25 years of age, and broke into the house of David Johnson, No. 185 Grand-street, from one of the rooms of which he carried away two dozen pairs of kid gloves of the value of $35. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Daniel Kelly, charged with burglary in the third degree, was tried and acquitted.

CALENDAR FOR TUESDAY, 3D APRIL, 1866.

The People *vs.* Frank Sherer; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Wilson; larceny from the person.
The People *vs.* Wm. Thompson; robbery.
The People *vs.* James Harrington; felony, assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Adolph Preterre; assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Mary Jane McAuliffe, Mattie Bartlett and Joseph Cushman; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Gustew Hant

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864-65
BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agency for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest an GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

S. CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. GEO. S. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest MARKET PRICE.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

LIPPMANN & ELLERY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 Broad-st.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Particular attention to the Purchase and Sale of the following Securities:

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS.

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Bankers' Ex. Co.
United States Express Co.	Western Union Tel. Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	U. S. Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co.	Russian-American Tel. Co.
Feathers Telegraph Co.	Insul. Telegraph Co.
National Ex. and Trans. Co.	Merchants' Express.

CONNOR, BUNCE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 BROAD-ST.,
Members of New-York Stock Exchange.

Particular attention to the purchase and sale of the following Express Stocks, upon commission only: Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., National, Kinsley, Harnden, National Bankers, Southern, Merchants, National Express and Transportation Company.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH SD-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

FINANCIAL.

THE CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1866 ..... 281,831 06
LOSSES UNPAID 993 79

This Company continues to insure first-class risks against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,
Bingham Townsend,	Geo. A. Townsend,
Amos R. Eno,	Charles R. Swords,
Silas Stetson,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Watson,	A. Tenaza del Valle,
Samuel Willets,	Lawrence Turnure,
B. A. Cushman,	Henry S. Leverich,
Thomas Small,	Jacob Van Wagenen,
Uriah J. Smith,	John R. Willis,
S. L. H. Ward,	Preston B. Hodges,
John Scott Boyd,	Walker Barnes,
L. S. Suares,	Henry Oothn,
George Griswold,	Noah S. Hunt.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE HOPE

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE NO. 92 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000 00
ASSETS, MARCH 9, 1866 ..... 252,559 22
TOTAL LIABILITIES 26,850 00
LOSSES PAID IN 1865 ..... 201,388 14

This Company Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on terms as favorable as any other responsible Company.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS RISKS SOLICITED.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY E. BABER,	THOS. P. CUMMINGS,
JOSEPH POULKE,	ROBERT C. KELLY,
STEPH. CAMBRELENG,	WM. H. TERRY,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT,	JAS. S. SANDFORD,
THEODORE W. ELLIS,	STEPHEN HYATT,
JACOB REESE,	JOSEPH CRALTON,
JNO. W. MERRIHEAD,	J. B. WARD,
D. LYDIG SUYDAM,	JOSEPH BRITTON,
WM. REMSEN,	AMOS ROBBINS,
HENRY E. LEVERICH.	

JACOB REESE, President.
CHAS. D. HARTSHORNE, Secretary.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Particular care and attention given to the purchase and sale of the following securities:

American Express stock.	American Telegraph stock.
Adams Express stock.	Russian American Telegraph stock.
United States Express stock.	Insulated Telegraph stock.
Wells, Fargo & Co's stock.	Bank Insurance, City Railroad stocks, &c.
National Express stock.	Petroleum and Mining stocks.
National Bankers' Express stock.	National, State, Town and County bonds.
Western Union Telegraph stock.	
United States Telegraph stock.	

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
COUPONS COLLECTED.
REFERENCE.
American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
AND ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
Coupons Cashed in Gold.

OFFICE OF

GEO. K. SISTARE,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
(ADJOINING HOWES & MACY.)
U. S. 7-30s OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
U. S. 10-40 AND 5-20 BONDS.
NEW-YORK STATE 7 PER CENT. BOUNTY LOAN.
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
CITY CORPORATION SIXES,
SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LOAN, and
RIOT INDEMNITY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS OF EVERY KIND CURRENT AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT. PAMPHLETS AND MAPS. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS,
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

FOR SALE,
AMERICAN EXPRESS STOCK,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS STOCK,
NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS STOCK,
ADAMS EXPRESS STOCK,
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH.

Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SAMUEL G. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WANTED.
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH STOCK,
WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S EXPRESS,
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS,
AND
UNCURRENT SECURITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Not sold at the Stock Exchanges. Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

MOWRY, KEYS & BEND,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 5 NEW-ST.,
Give particular attention to purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants received and interest allowed on daily balance.
A. L. MOWRY,
Late President Third National Bank, Cincinnati.
H. W. KEYES,
Of Keys & Brother, Cincinnati.
C. H. BEND,
Late of Henry Clews & Co.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SAVANNAH, Ga., March 26, 1866.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORDINance passed by the City Council, January 26, 1866, for the purpose of funding the Coupons of the City Bonds, which fall due previous to the first day of January, 1870, Bonds of the respective amounts of One Hundred, Three Hundred, and Five Hundred Dollars ($100, $300 and $500) have been prepared and are now ready to be issued at the office of the City Treasurer, in Savannah. These bonds have twenty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, and the Coupons are payable semi-annually in the city of New-York. Those Bonds, for which Coupons are funded before the first day of May, 1866, will bear interest from the first day of January last.
(Signed) R. T. GIBSON,
City Treasurer.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will make the exchange without charge.

$30,000,000.

20 YEAR MEXICAN LOAN DUE 1885.

The Interest Coupons on Bonds of the above-named issue, due April 1, proximo, will be paid in Gold on presentation, on or after said date, at the Financial Agency of the Republic of Mexico,
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 57 Broadway, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held, at this office, on TUESDAY, April 10, next, between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

$14,000.—LOAN WANTED AT 7 PER cent. for one year.—Hudson County (Jersey City) 20 year 7 per cent. coupon bonds, with satisfactory margin, as collateral. Address H. L., Box No. 2,499, Post-office, New-York. Loan may be divided into smaller sums.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company, April 1, 1866, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d inst., at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first door over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Collections made on all parts of the United States.
Deposits received from Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others.

HENRY A. BOSTWICK,
No. 19 NEW-ST.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
RAILWAY AND PETROLEUM STOCKS,
DEALT IN ON COMMISSION.

THE GLOBE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., Ocean Bank Building.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Assets, April 24, 1865, over	240,000 00
Losses unpaid	1,800 00

This Company continues to insure against loss and damage by fire at equitable rates.
LEONARD KIRBY, President.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
EDGAR E. HOLLY, Surveyor.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA,
No. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M.
D. B. KELLER, Jr., Secretary.

APRIL 2, 1866.
NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OCONTO CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY. You are hereby notified and requested to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, No. 23 South-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1866, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for the reduction of the capital stock of this Company, $600,000 to $20,000.
TRUSTEES.
W. S. CARMAN, O. H. P. ARCHER,
J. C. MILLER, P. BURDICK.
WM. MACKRELLAR, J. DAVIS,
J. WEIDENFELD.
A. RAMSEY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL election for Directors and Inspectors of Election of the Lucas Petroleum Oil Company, will be held at their office, No. 1 New-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 11. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, due on the 1st April, will be paid at the office of McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of 30-st. and 203d-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,750,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANKING HOURS DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid free of tax. Deposits draw interest from April 1.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. RANKIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits before April 21 draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,508,336 36.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPPOSITE MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Allows six (6) per cent. interest to depositors, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 21, draw interest from April 1. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 28 Warren-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 204 8TH-av., corner of 42d-st. Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 10 draw interest at once. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 16th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such at the time of closing the transfer books. The transfer books will close April 4, and open on the 16th prox.
By order,
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1866.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending March 31, inst., payable free of Government tax, on and after April 16, prox., at the Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, to the shareholders registered in that city, and by the Treasurer, to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on March 31, at 2½ o'clock P. M., and will reopen April 19 thereafter.
By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1866.
THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and TWO (2) PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after April 5.
The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 29th March until the morning of the 5th.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE this day entered into copartnership for the carrying on the House Furnishing Hardware business at the old place, (formerly the firm of SANDFORD & FYE,) No. 213 (82-st. and 7th Ave.) Broadway, under the firm of SANDFORD BROTHERS.
JOSEPH W. SANDFORD.
WILLIAM M. SANDFORD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of FYE & BELKNAP, and will continue the iron foundry business at Nos. 226, 228 and 234 West Houston-st.

JOHN NICHOLL,
(per G. B. BILLERWELL, Attorney)
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866. G. B. BILLERWELL.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLASER'S Marble Works, No. 156 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. H. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 32th and 33th-sts., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 140TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
2 lots south side 140th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of Henry M. Von Sollingen, deceased:
25th-st.—2 lots on south side 93d-st., 102 feet 2 inches east of 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON 64TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
64TH-ST.—Two lots on south side of 64th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF 90 BUILDING LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN; ALSO, A HOUSE AND LOT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company:
WYTHE-AV.—The three-story mastic front house and lot, on the northerly side of Wythe-av., 131 feet 5 inches west from Myrtle-av.
19TH-ST.—15 lots, south side, between 6th and 7th avs.
20TH-ST.—15 lots, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.
7TH-AV.—6 lots, west side, between 19th and 20th sts.
19TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, between 9th and 10th avs.
20TH-ST.—7 lots, north side, between 9th and 10th avs.
19TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, between 8th and 9th avs.
20TH-ST.—4 lots, north side, between 8th and 9th avs.
8TH-AV.—4 lots, northwest corner of 20th-st.
21ST-ST.—10 lots, south side, between 6th and 7th avs.
21ST-ST.—10 lots, north side, between 6th and 7th avs.
7TH-AV.—6 lots, northwest corner of 21st-st.
FIFTH-AV.—1 lot, northeast corner of 21st-st.
21ST-ST.—1 lot, north side, with the lot in the rear fronting on Quincy-st., 66 feet east of Ralph-av.; lot, 44 feet in width.

AUCTION NOTICE.—V. COLTON WILL GIVE his personal attention to the sales of household furniture or other goods the present season, as has been his custom for years, either at the late residence of families or at the auction rooms, No. 724 Broadway, near 4th-st. N. B.—Goods bought when preferred.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, ROLLS, &c.—The valuable machinery of the National Steel Works on 2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts., will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, April 9, 1866, at 11 o'clock. For schedule and particulars apply to SAMUEL MULLIKEN & CO., Agents, No. 129 Front-st., corner Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

J. B. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent:
2,200 BALES FLORIDA AND SAVANNAH COTTON.
200 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the New-York Warehousing Company's stores and Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.
AUCTION SALE OF U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866:
2 first-class locomotive engines, 4 feet 8½ inch-guage; cylinders, 18x22; weight, 25 tons.
1 passenger cars.
20 box freight cars.
2 stock cars.
4 platform cars.
30 small truck cars.
21 trucks for freight cars.
18 pairs of wheels on axles.
2 steam-pumping engines.
1 stationary engine.
12 Hendewson pumps.
300 tons second-hand railroad iron, (good.)
A large quantity of frogs, nails, switch fixtures, car couplings, bar iron, springs, nuts, chain, mauls, axes, picks, stocks, files, sperm oil, &c.
19 buildings, from 16x13 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of office furniture.
Contents of printing office.
A large quantity of new shelf hardware.
1 Herring safe.
1 saloon car, 4 feet 8½-inch guage, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread wheels.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. C. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
AN ATTRACTIVE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
BY
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN ARTISTS,
will be
SOLD AT AUCTION
BY
MINER & SOMERVILLE,
at their
SALESROOM NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.,
TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

C. W. BOTTELER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, &c.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of hospital stores and liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army:

Arrow root, lbs.	10,000	Pea beans, lbs.	2,300
Barley, lbs.	10,000	Desiccated potatoes, lbs.	100
Corn starch, lbs.	10,000	Mixed desiccated potatoes, lbs.	102
Cocoa & Chocolate, lbs.	10,000	Whisky, quart bottles	28,000
Cinnamon, ground, lbs.	1,000	Whisky, in bbls., galls.	2,900
Farina, lbs.	10,000	Sherry wine, quart bottles	40,000
Tapioca, lbs.	10,000	Whisky, in bbls., galls.	20
Extract of beef, lbs.	20,000	Sherry, Wine, in bbls.	20
Concentrated milk, lbs.	20,000	Tarragona wine, bottles	10,000
Ginger, lbs.	1,200	Claret wine, bottles	10,000
Extract of coffee, galls.	5,000		
Beans, lbs.	600		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
CHARLTON-ST.—The 24 of land, together with the five-story brown-stone building thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Duane and Chambers sts., and known as No. 4 Chambers-st., being 41 ft. 2 in. on Chambers-st. by 100 ft. on Duane-st., 39 ft. 6 in. on the rear, and 50 ft. 6 in. on the southerly side. Building covers the lot, and is fitted for stores on first floor and offices above.
192D-ST., (Pagoda-place.)—19 houses and lots, situate on the south side of 192d-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, and known as Pagoda-place, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14. These houses are two-story and basement, with under-cellar, and very desirable for small families.
AVENUE A.—4 lots on the southwest corner of Avenue A and 190th-st.
192D-ST.—3 lots, north side, 188 ft. west of Avenue A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 56TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
6TH-AV.—Three lots situated on the west side of the 6th-av., commencing on the northwest corner of 56th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THREE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 42D-AV. AND 37TH-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executors of J. B. Herrick, deceased:
42D-AV.—The plot of land with the three brick dwelling-houses thereon, situate on the southwest corner of 37th-st. and 3d-av., and known as Nos. 473, 477 and 479 2d-av., being 56 feet in width by 125 feet in depth.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSE NO. 68 WEST 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York:
WEST 39TH-ST.—No. 68, near 5th-av., with first-class three-story brick dwelling-house, in perfect order, and new; handsomely finished, 20x55 feet. Lot 20x76 feet. $11,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., Near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
LOT ON 54TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
54TH-ST.—One lot on south side of 54th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., 89 feet 3 inches east of Broadway, 25x100 feet 5 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON BROADWAY AND 50TH-ST., BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF WM. M. BENJAMIN, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property belonging to the estate of Wm. M. Benjamin, deceased, viz.:
BROADWAY.—3 lots, commencing on the northwest corner of Broadway and 50th-st.
50TH-ST.—7 lots on the north side of 50th-st., in the rear of the Broadway lots, each 21x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
The 7 plots of land, with the improvements thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Kingsbridge Road.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence,
NO. 54 EAST 37TH-ST.
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, in hair cloth and reps; Brussels, ingrain and three-ply carpets; marble top centre tables, curtains, chairs, dining suite, lounges, oil cloths, &c.
ALSO,
A very fine chestnut suite, a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, in black walnut case, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence,
NO. 128 HUDSON-ST.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising parlor suites in brocatel and reps, marble-top centre tables, hall stand, wardrobe, French bedsteads, sofas, chairs, tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, bedding, mattresses, matting, mirrors, carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, together with kitchen furniture, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c., with which the sale will commence.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF A STOCK OF STATIONERY, &c.—N. Y. Common Pleas. Howell Smith against Porter Pitch and Charles Estey. By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Receiver appointed by the said court in the above-entitled action, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Company, auctioneers, on the 9th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store, No. 3 Park Place, in the City of New York, lately occupied by the firm of Pitch and Estey, Company, the unexpired term of the lease of said premises—being one year from May 1, 1866—together with the stock of stationery goods, fixtures and furniture of the said firm or Pitch, Estey & Company.
An inventory of the property to be sold, together with the terms of the sale, will be exhibited at the said premises on Saturday, the 7th day of April, 1866, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JNO. H. FISHER, Receiver.
Dated New York, March 31, 1866.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, TUESDAY, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 174 Hudson-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising parlor suite, Brussels and ingrain carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, mirrors, curtains, dining tables, centre tables, bedding, lounges, rockers, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF 65 VALUABLE LOTS AND SQUARES ON 41ST-AV., 42D AND 124TH STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:
Sixty-five lots and gores on 1st-av., 42d and 124th sts., being part of the estate of Thatcher T. Paine, deceased. Lots to be sold in separate parcels, to suit buyers. Terms 10 per cent. day, 70 per cent. on mortgage, balance May 1. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 42D-ST. NEAR 10TH-AV. AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WEST 42D-ST.—18 lots and gores on the north side of 42d-st., 225 feet west of 11th-av., with the cottages thereon.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
BALMORALS and GAITERS,
AT AUCTION,
A. S. RICHARDS & C

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,300	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,160	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,604	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Frowse.
HELVETIA	2,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, April 7
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, April 14
ENGLAND.....SATURDAY, April 21
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, April 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 293 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 11.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 18.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 80
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 80
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....March 17, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....April 14, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....May 12, 1866.
FULTON.....JAMES A. WOTTON.....June 9, 1866.
ARAGO.....HENRY A. GADSDEN.....July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin.....$132 80 | Second cabin.....$80 00
Through tickets to London, $6 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
TOUCHING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
WASHINGTON.....SUMNONT.....SATURDAY, April 7
PEREIRE.....DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, April 21
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDI.....SATURDAY, May 5
LAFAYETTE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 19
FIRST OPEN OF 2 ASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $60, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their passage cheated to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 36 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES,
with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New-York on THURSDAYS:
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, CHAS. HOYER, Comm.....12th April.
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....19th April.
Western Metropolis, 2,600t., 1,600 horse power...26th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....31st May.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.
For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a very remunerative investment, apply to
V. PRECHT, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....April 7
CITY OF COKE.....WEDNESDAY.....April 11
CITY OF PARIS (new).....SATURDAY.....April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....April 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$120
Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	135
Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	150
Steerage to Paris	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Having completed arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
TIMMERMAN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
Passengers must go direct through to the Consul's office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA,
On the 20th of every month.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Class, $175 to $200; Second Class, $125;
Third Class, $65.
IN CURRENCY,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
ON APRIL 20, at NOON
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
W. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA "VIA MURRAY'S LINE."—THURSDAYS.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO.....DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO.....BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite fast sailing steamship
LEO
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 P. M.
For freights or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
No. 61 and 63 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.
State rooms secured at the Fifth-avenue Hotel Telegraph Office.

FOR SAVANNAH.
PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage.....$25 | Deck.....$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, April 5.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.,
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will sail on THURSDAY, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.
The MONEKA will follow on THURSDAY, March 29.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
LEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL steamship AUSTRALASIAN are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 8½ o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 4th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO
MARCH.
31st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
APRIL.
11th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's Ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,
TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Albany, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Pistachla.
The fast and favorite sidewheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
J. ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, April 7, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, R. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WILMINGTON
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. R. SAYRE.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 38 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agents."

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The superior steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LACKEURNEE, Master,
on SATURDAY, April 7, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Beach-st.
She is NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT,
and will be dispatched as above by the COASTWISE COMPANY, who are prepared to give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING and PASSAGE TICKETS VIA NEW-ORLEANS BY ALL STEAM.

For Mobile, Ala.	For Galveston,
For Pensacola, Fla.	For Indianola,
For Appalachicola, Fla.	For Port Lavaca,
For St. Mark's, Fla.	For Texas,

and Mississippi and Ohio River Ports.

Memphis,	Cairo,
St. Louis,	Louisville,

and intermediate places.
FREE OF ANY FORWARDING CHARGES.
For passage or freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., or to H. B. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. W. CARRINGTON.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship,
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
Is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, April 7. Intermediate vessels will be dispatched, as occasion may require. Sailing promptly at 3 P. M. from Pier No 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
A new and handsome side-wheel steamer now connects between Charleston, Savannah and the Florida ports.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 22 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on April 18.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship,
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,
Is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, 4th April, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River.
For balance of freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Agent in Wilmington, N. C., JACOB BARRY, who will forward goods to the interior free of charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. C. RYDER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, 54½, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 28 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUSE.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. SKINNER & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 11, at 12 noon.
Freight received to-day.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, April 7, for freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL, No. 36 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 45 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHARLES MINOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY: TRIPOLI April 11; HECLA, April 18; OLYMPUS, April 25. These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers. Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 3½ P. M.
M. E. SIMONS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave Troy for New-York as follows:
7:20 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
9:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 6 and 8:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:30, 8:40 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:30, 4:25, and 6:32 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monroe. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Garnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Roissonan, of Paris,) No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SAFES AND LOCKS
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1866.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 M. April 5, 1866, for furnishing the Burglar-Proof and the Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes required by the Treasury Department for one year from the acceptance of the proposal of the successful bidder.
Specifications and drawings for the Burglar-Proof Safes, showing the form of construction at present used, viz.: externals plates of iron and hardened steel, can be obtained upon application at this Department.
Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes will be constructed in the same manner, and cased with a suitable fire-proof covering, the plans and specifications for which must be submitted by the bidder.
Safes to be shipped in perfect condition within a reasonable time from date of order.
The Locks will be furnished by this Department, but must be put in place by the contractor, and be in perfect working order when the Safe is turned over to the proper officer of the Government.
The bids to be per superficial foot, measured on the outside, and to cover all charges whatever, including painting and door-fixtures. (except cost of locks.)
Proposals will also be received for Burglar and Powder-Proof Locks, to be accompanied with samples.
All bids must be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him. The sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to award the contract for Burglar-Proof Safes to one party, and the Burglar and Fire-Proof Safes to another, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Safes and Locks," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Acting Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Acting Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR NORTH RIVER FLAGGING.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, March 27, 1866.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., April 12, 1866, for furnishing North River Flagging for the sidewalks in front of the West wing of the Treasury Building, to be delivered at the west front, in the following dimensions and numbers, viz.:
176 stones, 5 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft., not less than 3 in. thick.
39 stones, 5 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft., not less than 3 in. thick.
176 stones, 9 ft. by 3 ft., not less than 3 in. thick.
The stone must be perfectly free from all wind, and the tooling run with the length of the same—machine tooling preferred. As the edges will be cut after delivery, the plates must be furnished with sufficient margin to trim to the above dimensions, and all will be rejected which are different in this respect. The bids to be per superficial foot, measured when laid, and to include all costs of delivery, and also to specify the time in which they can be delivered.
Payments will be made upon delivery with a reservation of 10 per cent until the whole of the above is delivered.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Flagging," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Acting Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
Acting Supervising Architect.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1866. }
Sealed Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock at noon on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April next, for 7½ tons good 60 lb. rails, laid on track connecting the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad at Suffolk, Va.
Bidders will state the price per ton in cash for the iron—the chairs, spikes and ties to be included.
10 1868 tons of good 56 lb. rail, in track leading from Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, at Aquia Creek, Va.
Bidders will state the price per ton in cash for the iron—the ties, timber, spikes and chairs to be included.
Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Railroad Iron," and addressed to the undersigned.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1866. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of
10,000 bar bessa rings, 1¼ inch.
10,000 iron wire snaps, (Hotchkiss' patent,) ¾ inch.
15,000 iron "D" rings, ¾ inch.
200 pounds copper rivets, assorted.
600 pounds flax sewing twine.
ALSO,
40,000 yards 36-inch burlaps, to be delivered at the rate of 1,000 yards per week.
Parties bidding on goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, which should be written both in words and figures,) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.
Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.
Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.
Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.
The right is reserved to accept any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
In each envelope, "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered.)"
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE B. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major United States Army.

TO SEWER BUILDERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it is meant, with the name of the bidder and date of its presentation, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, April thirteenth, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit: Fifth-street, between Broome and Delancey-streets; Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton-streets; Bridge-street, between Rivington and Delancey-streets; Eighty-Second-street, between Second and Third-avenues; Forty-Second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues; Forty-Third-street, between Centre and Elm-streets; and Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, between Tenth-avenue and river, with lateral branches in Seventh-avenue.
Specifications for the works and forms for the bids can be obtained on application at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT J. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
April 26, 1866.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GERARD C. LESTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 45 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next. Dated Nov. 13, 1865.
n14-lawdmTu* JOSEPH H. LESTER, Administrator

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.
The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MERCHANT HAVING AN ACQUAINTance and business every way desirable, in one of the most flourishing of Western cities, desires to form a connection with a party in this City, who will invest an equal amount with the advertiser, (from $20,000 to $25,000,) and who not only has the money, but who is in every way qualified to attend to the purchases of the house; therefore none whose business, as well as private character, will not bear the closest scrutiny need answer; undoubted New-York references given. Address L. 14., Box No. 5,723 New-York Post-office, with real name.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 IN CASH AND A DESirable manufacturing establishment would be exchanged for a desirable stock of merchandise. Call on or address for three days J. O. WHEELER, No. 131 Duane-st., with Hoover, Stone & Co.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING store, with stock, fixtures and lease; an old stand doing a good business. The owner will satisfy any applicant for his reason for disposing of the same. Address H. B., *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $4,000 WANTED TO IN-VEST in agriculture, which will be guaranteed to yield a profit of $60 per month. Address W. H. R., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

PAWN-OFFICE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHed in 1850, now carrying on an extensive business. Apply at No. 62 Mulberry-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fairhaven, and Red Bank.—The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, April	3, 9 A.M.	Wed'day, Apl	4, 9½ A.M.
Thursday,	5, 10 A.M.	Friday,	6, 10 A.M.
Saturday,	7, 11 A.M.	Monday,	9, 12 M.
Tuesday,	10, 2 P.M.	Wednesday,	11, 2 P.M.
Thursday,	12, 3 P.M.	Friday,	13, 3½ P.M.
Saturday,	14, 3½ P.M.	Monday,	16, 4 P.M.
Tuesday,	17, 9 A.M.	Wednesday,	18, 9 A.M.
Thursday,	19, 10½ A.M.	Friday,	20, 10 A.M.
Saturday,	21, 11 A.M.	Monday,	23, 1 P.M.
Tuesday,	24, 2 P.M.	Wednesday,	25, 2 P.M.
Thursday,	26, 3 P.M.	Friday,	27, 3½ P.M.
Saturday,	28, 3½ P.M.	Monday,	30, 4 P.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.....MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT—THE HUGUENOTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, APRIL 3, AT 8,
second night of Meyerbeer's greatest work,
THE HUGUENOTS.
THE HUGUENOTS,
with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, increased chorus and orchestra, military band, ballet, &c., &c., and a great cast, including
Mme. CAROLINE ESCHERI,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Mlle. CLAUDINE CARIOLI,
Signor MAZZOLENI,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ARDAVANI,
Signor ANTONUCCI,
Signor LORINI, Signor BARILI,
Signor BERNARDI, Signor RARTI,
Herr MULLER, Herr REICHARDT.
THE INCIDENTAL BALLET,
By Mlle. KRUGER and Mlle. L. VIDAL.
THE ARMY OF LIBERTY
have in the kindest manner volunteered to sing in
THE GRAND CONJURATION SCENE,
which, together with the regular chorus, will be
THE LARGEST CHORAL FORCE
ever presented in opera at the Academy.
Conductor.....CARL BERGMANN
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) April 4,
THE HUGUENOTS.
DAY AND EVENING,
WEDNESDAY—MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Last time of Signor Bonelli's Opera
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Señorita CARMELINA POCH as LUCREZIA.
FRIDAY—Last time of FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE AT 11.
SATURDAY EVENING—Opera in Brooklyn—THE HUGUENOTS.
Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances may now be had at the regular ticket-of-fices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) April 4,
WEDNESDAY—MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.
Last time of the successful Comic Opera
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
To all parts of the House. No Reserved Seats.
NOTICE.—Ladies and gentlemen are requested to purchase their tickets early to

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

to the States of California and Louisiana, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE WISCONSIN SHIP CANAL.

Mr. ECKLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate Bill to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor, and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon Bay, to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan.

The bill gave rise to some debate, its passage being advocated by Messrs. ECKLEY, SLOAN and DAVIS, and opposed by Mr. WRIGHT.

The vote on its passage by yeas and nays, the bill was passed by a vote of 76 yeas against 36 nays.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS.

On motion of Mr. DONNELLY the Senate bill relating to land granted to the State of Minnesota to aid in constructing the railroads, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH RESERVATION.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, introduced the bill to authorize the Secretary of War to sell a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the City of Leavenworth for a public park; also, in act to authorize the construction of a railroad through certain lands of the United States; which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE ATLANTA BATTLE-FIELDS.

Mr. KASSON offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any efforts had been made to collect into a suitable ground set apart for that purpose the remains of officers and soldiers who were killed and buried on the various battlefields around Atlanta; and if not, whether any special appropriation is needed therefor. In explanation of the resolution he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read part of a letter setting forth that the Federal dead were buried all about the country there, and in fields that were about to be plowed.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that the inquiry be addressed to the President, not to the Secretary of War.

The resolution, so modified, was adopted.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill to reduce and establish the pay of officers, and to regulate the pay of soldiers in the army of the United States; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITION.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Mr. LANCASTER, of Maryland, for compensation for slaves enlisted in the army of the United States.

A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. PIKE introduced a bill making the City of Calais, in Maine, an additional port of entry, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITION.

Mr. WARD presented a petition fifteen feet long from the citizens of his district asking that eight hours be declared a legal day's work.

At 3:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Report of the Harlem Gas Company—Probable Repeal of the Soldier's Voting Law—The Civil and Criminal Codes—Prospects of New-York Railroad Bills.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2, 1866.

The Harlem Gas Company is the first to show its hand under the resolution of the Assembly, requiring all gas-light companies in the City of New-York to make report of their capital, business, &c. This Company states its capital to be $1,000,000, of which only $600,000 has been paid in. The par value of its shares $50 each. The dividends paid in the aggregate have been a fraction over seven per cent. per annum, including the eleven years the Company has been organized. Consumers are charged for service pipe, but no charge is made for metres or for internal revenue tax. Number of public lamps lighted, 3,322, at $50 for each lamp per annum. Since 1863 coal has cost on an average $14 per ton, and labor and other expenses have increased 100 per cent. As soon as a reduction takes place in the price of coal and labor, the Company will reduce the price of gas, which is now $4 per thousand feet. From Jan. 26, 1860, to Aug. 1, 1864, the Company received $3 for each thousand feet. Since the latter date the price has been $4.

The Soldier's Voting Law, the passage of which created great consternation in the camp of modern Democracy, is likely to be repealed. Mr. LOCKWOOD's bill for that purpose has been reported favorably in the Assembly, and will probably pass. The law requires canvassers to meet for the purpose of canvassing soldier's votes, but there are no such votes to canvass. Hence a large expense is incurred unnecessarily, and hence the bill to repeal the law.

There is some probability that the Standing Committees on Judiciary, of the two Houses, will be authorized to sit during the recess of the Legislature, in connection with the surviving Code Commissioners, for the purpose of perfecting the civil and criminal codes.

There is an evident disposition on the part of the House to pass the Surface Railroad Bill for Broadway. The elevated railways do not meet with that favor that was expected by the untiring lobby that has pressed them most officiously, and sometimes offensively, upon the attention of members, and many jokes are being cracked at the expense of the "railroads on crutches." It is considered that a surface road is a far more feasible scheme for the relief of Broadway.

The Senate is not in session to-day. The proceedings of the House have been unimportant. The greatest part of the time has been occupied in discussions to ascertain the proper order of business.

PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the disposition of land scrip donated to this State by the United States; to incorporate the Brooklyn Ladies' College; to amend the act to provide for incorporating the Life and Health Insurance Co.; to incorporate the Brooklyn Dock and Basin Company; to incorporate the Harlem Savings' Bank; to incorporate the Quicksilver Mining Company; for the better security of life on steamboats; to incorporate the Loaners' Association of New-York; to incorporate the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company.

Mr. LOW offered the following:

Resolved, That we have learned with regret of the veto of the Civil Rights Bill, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to vote for the said bill notwithstanding the veto of the President.

Mr. LOW moved to make the resolution the special order for Tuesday at 12 o'clock, which was lost.

Mr. HATT called up the resolutions heretofore referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and moved to amend the same by adopting the resolution offered by Mr. LOW.

H. C. MURPHY moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 2.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WELLER—To incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company; also to amend the Charter of the New-York Union Dime Savings Institution.

By Mr. BAKER—Relative to inspection of steam boilers.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To authorize JOHN T. MILLS to extend the Third-avenue Stage Route.

By Mr. SNYDER—Relative to dividends to stockholders of life insurance companies.

Mr. TREMAINE offered resolutions requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor appropriations to liquidate claims of the soldiers of 1812. Which were referred.

Mr. TELLEFSON, from the Special Committee of Seven, reported the following arrangement for the business of the House:

For this evening—The Quarantine Bill; the Hudson River Improvement Bill, and all claim bills.

For Tuesday evening—All surface railroad bills in New-York and Brooklyn.

For Wednesday afternoon—All elevated railroad bills.

For Thursday afternoon—All other railroad bills not otherwise specially provided for.

For Thursday evening—Bills reported from the Judiciary Committee.

For Friday afternoon—The Oneida Lake Canal Bills and other bills reported from Committee.

For Friday evening—The Supply Bill.

For Monday afternoon—Bills relating to insurance and to the militia.

For Monday evening—All acts of incorporation not otherwise provided for.

For Tuesday afternoon and evening—The calendar of the remaining general orders.

For Wednesday evening of this week, in addition to the special order previously made—The New-York Central fare bill.

The report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. PITTS moved to take from the table the New Capitol Bill, with a view to move a substitute confirming the location of the new Capitol at Albany without making any appropriation.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to so amend.

Recess to 4 P. M.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the annual payments on the shares of the New-York Society Library.

For the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Schools, in Brooklyn.

Relative to the Genesee and Water-street Railroad in Syracuse.

To alter the map or plan of New-York, relative to closing certain streets.

To regulate deposits of money belonging to New-York City and County.

To regulate the construction of the Metropolitan Railroad, in Brooklyn.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Relative to the establishment of a quarantine in the Bay of New-York.

To amend the Penal Code relative to [illegible]

To amend the Code of Procedure relative to [illegible]

The Senate then adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Paris.

Change of Sentiment in England on the Jamaica Question.

Progress of the Reform Bill in Parliament.

Defeat of the Russell Ministry Probable.

More Rumors About the Movements of Stephens.

The Difficulty Between Prussia and Austria.

War Between the Two Powers Considered Inevitable.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at noon on the 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d March, arrived here yesterday morning.

The National Company's steamer *Scotland* left Liverpool for New-York simultaneously with the *City of Paris*.

The *Hecla* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 21st March.

The extra Cunard steamer *Tripoli* left Liverpool on the 20th for this port.

The ex-rebel cruiser *Shenandoah* was sold at Liverpool auction, March 23, for £18,700.

The steamship *Hermann*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 21st inst.

A steamer supposed to be the *Edinburgh*, from New-York, passed Crookhaven on the forenoon of March 22.

THE JAMAICA CRUELTIES.

Admissions of the London Times—The Worst Stories of Barbaric Cruelty Confirmed by the Investigations.

From the London Times, March 19.

There is no longer any reasonable doubt that *cruelties, of which it is impossible to think without shuddering, were perpetrated in the suppression of the Jamaica insurrection.* Some, indeed, of the worst stories originally told have melted away under the process of examination, or have been materially qualified by counter-evidence, and many seem to have been attached by mistake to innocent persons. Still, more than enough remain unshaken and even undisputed. It is now certain that scores, and perhaps hundreds, of prisoners were flogged before being hung, and often before being tried. It is certain that some, though it is uncertain how many, were compelled *to run the gauntlet, after being flogged, through a crowd of bystanders, who were allowed to insult them or pelt them as they pleased. It is certain that several, at least, were shot or hung without the presence of a trial*, at the caprice of an officer or subordinate. It is certain that Mr. RANKIN, the Provost-Marshal, stands charged by a multitude of witnesses, black and white, with excesses for which *a parallel must be sought among the infamous eccentricities of Oriental despots.* It is certain, at least—for the establishment rests on the authority of the resident magistrate at Bath—that he dogged with his own hand fifteen men who had never been sentenced, and were to be sent before the court-martial at Morant Bay. It is probable, moreover, that men were bribed with the hope of life—a hope not always realized—to betray their accomplices; that persons accused of crimes were refused permission to call witnesses in their defence, and that some were executed, the only proof of whose guilt was their being found wounded. These are things which cannot be dismissed with common-places about the dire necessities of war, and the unfairness of scrutinizing retrospectively through a microscope the proceedings of men confronted with an overwhelming danger. They are acts, not military, but judicial, done for the most part after armed resistance had ceased, and when there was nothing to prevent a deliberate separation of the innocent from the guilty.

* * * * *

Upon the whole, the inference we are compelled to draw from the facts hitherto disclosed, subject, of course, to correction when the result of the inquiry shall be made known, *is that an abuse of power, beyond all excuse or palliation either in nature or degree, will probably be brought home to several British officers and a large number of British soldiers or sailors.* It is a conclusion from which our readers will not wish us to witness that we long shrank, and which to have accepted hastily would have been almost as dishonorable as to shut our eyes to it now that it is forced upon us. It is right we should recognize before all things in a great political emergency the paramount obligation of securing the public safety. Order comes before liberty, the rights of society before the rights of the individual. Had the Volunteers drawn up before the Morant Bay Court-house killed some hundreds of people instead of only a few by a volley fired in self-defence, or had any number of rebels caught red-handed been hanged upon the nearest trees, we should not have inquired too closely into the legality of such acts. We are prepared to go yet further, and to contend that a Government or any other constituted authority is entitled to a strong presumption in its favor when engaged in quelling an outbreak commencing with a massacre. But presumption must yield to proof, and we cannot but discern through much exaggeration and many inventions the proof *that a Reign of Terror did prevail after the necessity for it had ceased.* A time comes in every such crises when the "dogs of war," however properly "let slip," ought to be sternly recalled, and after which the higher law must be invoked in vain. It seems to have been the chief fault of Gov. EYRE that he failed to appreciate this, and, oppressed with the burden of his own anxieties, asked for questions about the operation of martial law. The most cruel wrongs are often inflicted through a division of responsibility between those who give orders without seeing them executed, and those who execute them without consulting their own consciences. It will be for the Commissioners in this instance to apportion the blame between these two, and their task is one that few will envy. They will carry with them, however, the sympathy and support of the nation, which, jealous as it rightly is of its military character, will never suffer the sacred principles of justice and mercy to be profaned with impunity in its service.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Bill—Insecurity of Russell's Ministry.

In the House of Commons on the 20th, Earl GROSVENOR gave notice that on the second reading of the Reform Bill he should move the following amendment:

"That in the opinion of this House it is not expedient to discuss the bill until the House has before it the entire scheme contemplated by the Government for the amendment of the representation of the people."

Sir W. HUTT also gave notice that he should move an amendment, the object of which is to prevent the bill from taking effect until provision is made for the redistribution of the seats.

The London *Times* says that Lord STANLEY will second the amendment of Earl GROSVENOR, and it anticipates for it the support of the most thoughtful men among the independent members on both sides of the House. The *Times* hopes it is not yet too late to bring forward a better scheme of reform. The *Morning Post* believes Lord GROSVENOR's amendment will prove the death blow of the Ministry.

The *Daily News* and the *Star* see in the movement, insidious as it is, nothing short of opposition to a reform measure, and they remark upon the fact that the Conservatives will not move a direct negative, and so measure their strength on the question of reform being needed.

THE FENIANS—STEPHENS SAID TO BE IN PARIS.

In the House of Commons the Irish Attorney-General denied that the Lord Lieutenant had stated he apprehended a Fenian invasion. Several landowners had applied for permission to arm and drill their tenantry, but Government refused its consent feeling perfectly able to afford every protection.

A telegram from Paris, dated night of the 20th, to the London *Daily Telegraph*, states on good authority that STEPHENS, the Fenian Head Centre, had just arrived in Paris after going to Scotland.

The Irish Police were still vigilantly employed in looking after suspicious people.

Four arrests were reported in Dublin on the 20th, all the persons being strangers. Several deputations from the Grand Juries had waited upon the Lord Lieutenant to express their approval of the measures adopted by Government for the suppression of Fenianism. A daring attempt at assassination is reported from the town of Tipperary. A constabulary patrol was fired at and one policeman narrowly escaped death.

FRANCE.

Ominous Reception of the Emperor and Empress at a Theatre.

Paris (March 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

While the Legislative Body is spinning out to interminable length the debate on the Address, and some 42 or 46 of the majority, apparently surprised at their own temerity, are insinuating with bated breath the propriety of restoring a part of the all they held not so very long ago, the student class take every opportunity of speaking out pretty plainly what *they* require. A comedy called *Contagion*, by M. EMILE AUGIER, was played at the Odéon on Saturday night, and was honored by the presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Court, and a crowd of "fashionables" of both sexes, somewhat miscellaneous; many of them persons well known in the upper world of Paris, and not a few stationed on its extreme frontier, if not on neutral ground, and who are rather notorious than celebrated. The Odéon takes rank among the Imperial theatres; it is given rent free to the director, and it enjoys a yearly subsidy of about 60,000f. It is situated in the classic land of the old College of Paris, more familiarly known as the "Quartier Latin." Indeed, the Odéon is said to be so placed as to regard the [illegible] and [illegible] and what a few years ago

announced from a well-known hand, they muster in full strength to applaud or condemn, as judgment or prejudice may lead them, and Rhetoric applause as well as their censure is usually far more noisy and tumultuous than those occasioned to the larger and more discerning audiences on the right bank of the Seine have any notion of. Ever since the Odéon was rebuilt in 1820, after the second burning, was it more thronged than on Saturday night. For hours before the doors opened an assemblage gathered densely before its principal front and the place and streets adjacent. The whole of the Quartier Latin was up and stirring; and it is even said that the *queue*, or long line of those who sought admission, began to form as early as 9 o'clock in the morning! When the Imperial carriages drove up there could not have been less than from 4,000 to 5,000 of the students of all the schools massed together under the galleries of the building and the open space in front; not that they hoped to enter, for the house holds but 1,850. They whiled away the time in singing, not the *Marseillaise*, nor the *Partant pour la Syrie*, but select passages from the "*Freuns à Barbe*," or the "*Rien n'est sacré pour un Sapeur*"—melodies which have been made popular by THERESA; the well-known open-air artiste. When the Imperial *cortège* appeared in sight there were cries of "*Vive l' Empereur*!" "*Vive l' Impératrice*!"—rather partial than general; but there could be no mistake as to the unanimity with which "*Vive le Luxembourg*" and "*Vive la Pépinière*" were vociferated. When their Majesties entered, the pit, boxes, and galleries were already crowded to suffocation. The audience of course rose, but above the acclamations to the august visitors rose the same cries, the same earnest manifestation in favor of the gardens so dear to the student, young and old, and the strong protest against the destruction of those noble trees, which, at the very moment they are putting forth their leaves, are doomed by the ruthless hand of that greatest of all levelers, the Prefect of the Seine. The Empress was prodigal of her recognition to those who cried "*Vive l' Impératrice*, both outside and inside; and the escort, formed of the Chasseurs of the Guard, rode behind and not at the sides of the court carriages. The four or five thousand who did not and could not expect to get admitted, indemnified themselves by singing and shouting themselves hoarse, and after an hour or so separated. It is said that a few arrests were made among the boisterous, but there were no more signs of hostility beyond the cry against M. HAUSSMAN's vandalism; for, though his plan has been revised to a certain extent, the portion of the ground still marked for clearing is as much endeared to the population as that which is saved.

The interior of the house presented a brilliant display. The Emperor and Empress occupied the state box on the left, and opposite to them were the Princess MATHILDE, the Princess ANTOINE DE MONTMARTRE, and two or three relations and children. The Ministers, nearly all of whom were present, sat in the lower tier, and the rest of the boxes were filled with ladies and gentlemen in full dress. In the orchestra were seen Senators and Deputies, and among the latter MM. JULES FAVRE, GLAIS-BIZOIN, and others of various shades of politics, Academicians, Councilors of State, and functionaries of high and low degree. The pit was occupied by the usual steady and sedate playgoers, professional critics and the *claque*. In the upper galleries ruled the students. When the performance was over and their Majesties rose to retire, the same cries issued from pit and gallery that greeted them on their entrance; and as they drove away they could still hear "*Vive le Luxembourg*!" "*Vive la Pépinière*!" which sentences drowned the "*Vive l'Empereur*!"

The Conference on the Danubian Principalities—Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif.

The Conference on the Danubian Principalities held its second meeting at Paris on the 19th of March.

The Paris *Patrie* denies that the French Government had consented to extend the period of the Extradition Treaty with England.

In the Corps Legislatif the amendment to the address in favor of an extension of liberties has been strongly debated—several speakers demanding increased liberty for the public, the press and the Chamber.

The amendment was rejected by 206 to 63.

In the Corps Legislatif on the 20th, M. MAUREL and M. BRUNE made speeches explaining the amendment relative to the press laws. They proposed to substitute the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals for the administrative system at present in force. The amendment was opposed by the Government Commissioners and the Committee on the Address, and was rejected by 188 to 65 votes. After several speeches the entire address was adopted by 251 against 17 votes.

The deputation appointed to present the address to the Emperor would be received by His Majesty on the 22d.

The Paris Bourse on the 20th was firmer and Rentes advanced to 68—67.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Preparations for War in Austria—She Will Assume the Offensive if Hostilities Commence.

Vienna (March 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

Although the results of the Military Conferences which have just been held here are kept from the knowledge of the public, it is a patent fact that preparations for war are being made in all parts of the empire. In order that there may be no unnecessary outlay, the men on furlough will be allowed to remain where they are until their services are required, but they have received instructions to be prepared to join their respective regiments at a day's notice. It is not likely that a large army of observation will be posted in Bohemia, as considerable detachments of troops are being placed *en échelon* in the vicinity of the various railway stations. The officers who had leave of absence have received orders to join their regiments immediately, and all of them seem to feel eager that the approaching struggle in which they are well aware that the Prussian artillery is superior to their own. The Austrian cavalry is magnificent, and should an opportunity present itself, it will hardly fail to render good service. In Hungary very many remounts have been purchased for the artillery, and in various parts of the empire lists have been made of the horses which are fit for warlike purposes. Should there be a war between Austria, Prussia, Gen. VON BENEDEK will command the troops in the northern part of the empire, and the Archduke ALBRECHT will be placed at the head of the Austrian army in Venetia. Austria will at once assume the offensive should she be engaged in a war with Prussia. If Italy should make common cause with the latter, the Commander of the Imperial troops in Venetia will keep within the Quadrilateral, and act strictly on the defensive. I am informed that an army of 300,000 men can, in case of urgent need, be collected in Bohemia by the end of the present month. The imminent danger of a war with Prussia has led to such a panic that Government stock bearing five per cent. interest was yesterday quoted at 56 30. A day or two ago a member of the Diplomatic Corps asked M. VON BEKE, the chief of a section in the Finance Department, how Austria could think of going to war without money. The reply to the question was that as soon as a shot is fired Austria will be obliged to issue State notes, (*assignats, payable in Berlin*, of the nominal value of 50 or 100 millions of florins. The Vienna financiers are too depressed to be able to appreciate M. VON BEKE's wit. Count LARISCH, the Austrian Minister of Finance, has just received a proof that Prussia is also making preparations for war. The Count employed several Prussians in some coal mines which he has in Austrian Silesia, and a few days ago the men received orders to return home immediately, in order that they might be enrolled in the army. It is here believed that the policy of Prussia in the Elbe Duchies would undergo a change if Count BISMARCK should quit office; but the German statesmen and diplomatists, who, doubtless, are well informed on the subject, are not of the same opinion. They maintain that the Prussians, as a nation, wish for the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, and that a Liberal Cabinet would prove as unreasonable as a reactionary one.

OPINIONS AND STATEMENTS OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Vienna correspondence of the Augsburg *Gazette* says if one more proof were wanting that people are not deceived as to the gravity of the situation, it would be found in the confidential intimation given to the papers, in accordance with article 9 of the press law, to abstain from all communications respecting the movements of troops, their strength, &c. No more furloughs are granted in the army, even for a few days.

The *Debatte* of Vienna says that the British Cabinet sent a dispatch to Berlin, pointing out in very strong terms the grave responsibility which would rest upon Prussia if that Power should provoke a war in Europe. The Augsburg *Gazette* publishes a dispatch from London, dated the 15th, announcing the same fact. The *Nord Deutsche Gazette*, on the other hand, denies that any such dispatch has been received in Berlin.

The *Journal of Frankfort*, in its correspondence from Vienna of the 14th of March, states that the military arrangements of the greatest importance, and portending an impending rupture between the two great German Powers, have been adopted by Austria. In a few days, the writer says, you may expect to hear of the movement of a large Austrian force toward to Prussian frontier. From another source the same journal adds, that an order for the concentration of 100,000 troops on the frontiers of Silesia has already been dispatched from Vienna.

The Cologne *Gazette* of the 15th says: "The situation is serious, and the tension between Austria and Prussia is rather increasing than diminishing. The policy of Herr VON BISMARCK is more acceptable in high quarters than heretofore. Gen. MANTEUFFEL has deserted the section of the friends of Austria, and the military circles around the King incline to the style of the President of the Council. The ordinances relative to the pilots of the Augustenburg party is a grave symptom, as it may possibly give rise to a state of war. The diplomatists are busy in every court in Europe."

The situation (says the *Independence Belge*) has arrived at an extreme degree of tension, and although the alarming news which comes from Germany is not to be absolutely trusted, we cannot dissemble that the chances of a war between the two great German Powers, which the ministerial journal of Berlin recently declared to be absurd and impossible, seem to be greatly increased.

THE LATEST RUMORS AND DISPATCHES.

A Vienna telegram of the 19th states that declarations of a reassuring character had been received from Berlin by the Austrian Government, and that the apprehensions of war between the two Powers had been thereby removed. It is further stated that the Gastein Convention will be adhered to.

The Vienna journals state that it is the intention of Austria to submit the question of the Duchies to the decision of the German Diet.

It was rumored that Gen. MANTEUFFEL was shortly expected in Vienna with a letter from the King of Prussia to the Emperor of Austria.

The London *Post*, of March 21, says it has reason to believe that the telegraphic news to the effect that since Sunday declarations of a re-assuring character have been received from Berlin by the Austrian Government, and that the apprehensions of war between the great German powers have been thereby removed, is totally incorrect. The relations between the two Powers continue on the contrary to be very critical.

There was a panic at the Paris Bourse on the 19th, caused by rumors from Germany, which found expression in the following paragraph in the semi-official *Pays*:

"Grave events seem to be in preparation in Germany. If the royal ordinance of March 11 shall be carried out in Holstein in spite of Austria, that conflict between the two great German Powers which so many incidents have tended to strike the last few months may break out. The military preparations on each side, and the language of the journals of the two countries, indicate a rupture as imminent."

Spain.

The Spanish Government had raised the state of siege in New-Castile.

Italy.

The Russian Ambassador had quitted Rome.

The Brazils.

The mails had reached Lisbon with Rio dates to Feb. 25. A battle had been fought without decisive result at Peso de la Patria between the Argentine and Paraguayan armies. Both sides sustained heavy losses.

Admiral SAMANDERE had joined the Brazilian squadron, which had been increased to fifteen vessels.

Coffee was quoted at 7,200@7,400 reis for good Firsts; shipments since last mail, 82,000 bags; stock, 115,000 bags. Exchange, 26¼@26.

BAHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 28.

Exchange 26¼@26¾. Sugar—Brown, 2,000@2,200; White, 2,900@3,000.

PERNAMBUCO, Wednesday, March 1.

Exchange 27¾@27¼. Sugars—White, 3,800; Brown, 1,800.

India.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, March 13.

Cotton advancing; shipments for the fortnight, 70,000. Exchange 2s. 3¼d.

CALCUTTA, Monday, March 12.

Markets steady. Exchange 2s. 1¼d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

A gloomy feeling pervaded the Stock Exchange on the 20th, the principal causes being the warlike rumors from Germany, and the distrust created by the scandalous exposure of the Joint Stock Discount Company's affairs. At the close, however, the more favorable accounts from Germany caused a slight improvement and consols closed at 88¾@89.

The demand for discount was comparatively moderate. The rate remains at 6 per cent.

American Securities were easier.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, March 21—Morning.

COTTON—The market on Monday was firm at full prices; but on Tuesday, under very heavy receipts, it became flat, and generally prices were ⅛d. @ ¼ d. lower. Middling Uplands, 18¾d. @20d.; sales of the two days 21,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER yesterday was steady at last week's rates, but the demand was less active.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat very quiet, but quotations unchanged; Winter Red 10s. @10s. 2d. @ central. Corn firmer and in fair demand; Mixed 29s. 6d. @ 30s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. ENGLAND, HYDE & Co., and BRUCE & MCALPINE, report: Beef quieter and ½ shade easier. Pork remains firm. Bacon drooping. Lard very dull, and about 2s. lower. Butter slow. Cheese firm for fine. Tallow is quoted at 47s. 6d. on the spot.

PRODUCE—Ashes—more demand for Pots at 33s. Sugar unchanged. Coffee and Rice inactive but steady. Linseed Oil firm at 29s. 6d. Rosin quiet. Spirits of Turpentine firm; holders of French demand 42s. Petroleum firm at 2s. 1d. @2s. 2d. for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

FLOUR quiet but steady. WHEAT dull and tending downward. CORN firm. SUGAR quiet but unchanged. COFFEE without alteration. TEA quiet and easier. RICE in fair demand at full rates. TALLOW firm, at 51s. 6d. on the spot.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 22—P. M.

COTTON dull and prices weak; inquiry small; sales for the two days 15,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. Middling Uplands 19¼d.

BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady, except Lard, which tends downward.

PRODUCE steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, March 22—P. M.

Consols 89¼@89¾ for money.

United States Five-Twenties 71¼@71¾.

Illinois Central Shares 60.

Erie Shares 58¾@59¾.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Ejectment under the Statutes of Illinois—Effect of Judgment for Defendant as an Estoppel against the Plaintiff—Second Suit on subsequently acquired title—May it be maintained?

James G. Barrows, plaintiff in error, vs. Greenville L. Kindred, defendant in error.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The action is in ejectment, brought by plaintiff in error to recover a quarter section of land in Brown County, Illinois. The plaintiff claimed title in fee, and alleged that on the 1st of May, 1861, the defendant entered on the premises, and has since unlawfully withheld the possession of them from the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and in June, 1863, the case was tried and resulted in favor of the defendant.

On the 27th of June, 1868, the plaintiff had commenced an action of ejectment in the same Court against one James R. Gordon for the same land, which also resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff acquiesced in this judgment and it still stands in full force, in no way reversed, annulled or set aside. After this judgment had been so acquiesced in for nearly two years, Gordon leased the lands to the defendant in this action, to hold for three years from 1st of March, 1861, and the latter (Kindred) was in possession of the land as Gordon's tenant at the commencement of this suit.

On the trial of the cause, after the plaintiff had deduced title from the patentee of the United States, and from the patentee to himself, the defendant proved that he was the tenant of Gordon, the defendant in the former action of ejectment, and that, on the trial of the suit against Gordon, the plaintiff deduced or endeavored to deduce title from the same patentee, under whom he now claimed, and gave the record, proceedings and judgment in that suit in evidence in bar to the present action.

The Court held that the record of the proceedings and judgment in the former case against Gordon, the landlord, together with the evidence which was given in connection with it, constituted a bar, under the statutes of Illinois to a judgment in the case against the tenant, the present defendant.

The plaintiff appealed from this ruling to this Court, and now contends that he will be beaten in the suit against Gordon, because after deducing title in fee from the Government to the patentee, he failed to trace title from the patentee to himself, which he had done in this case. He had shown title in himself, acquired after the former judgment, and regularly derived from the Government through the patentee. He should not be foreclosed in his further claim because at that time he had *no title*, and again defeated by the present action because, after the first suit had terminated, he had acquired a permanent legal title. The Supreme Court of the State have held to the view of Lord MANSFIELD, that "the effect of a recovery in ejectment is a recovery of possession, (not of the seizure or freehold,) without prejudice to the right as it may afterward appear it was between the parties." This was in 1841, under the present statute, which went into force a year earlier. The statute provides: Every judgment in the action of ejectment, rendered upon a verdict, shall be conclusive as to the title established in such action, upon the party against whom the same is rendered, and against all persons claiming from, through or under such party by title accruing after the commencement of such action, subject, &c.

A verdict for plaintiff of necessity establishes title in the plaintiff at the time of commencing the suit, while a verdict for the defendant is simply "not guilty," and does not establish title in any one. The plaintiff does not recover, because he shows no title, or perhaps because defendant was not in possession of the premises. And certainly defeat of the plaintiff for want of title does not preclude him from bringing another action after he gets a title. Such a construction of the law of ejectment would operate effectually to prevent a plaintiff in ejectment, once unsuccessful in his suit, from ever acquiring title to the premises. The trial, as far as the plaintiff is concerned, relates to the state of title as it existed in the plaintiff when he brought his suit. If he fails in his suit, defendant gets "without day," but no title is established by plaintiff's defeat. The case of Smith *vs.* Sherwood, (4 Conn., 279,) decides the question raised in this case. The title set up in the present action has never been litigated between the present parties, for the reason that the plaintiff was not possessed of it when the former action was disposed of. The plaintiff had not even an equity in the land when suit against Gordon was brought; and if he had, in the United States Court, he could not recover upon it. In Easton *vs.* Rucker (1 J. J. Marshal, 284,) it was held that "in an action of ejectment, title in the lessor of plaintiff, and possession in the defendant at the commencement of the suit, are the two things which must be established to justify a recovery."

The defendant maintains that since the statute succeeded the common law in Illinois, when the fee simple is claimed in the declaration, the ejectment becomes the substitute for the writ of right, performs the functions and takes on the attributes of that writ, and becomes also subject to all the incidents and consequences of that form of action, one of which is the conclusiveness of its judgments.

By abolishing the fictions in ejectment, and requiring the action to be brought by and against the real parties, it was placed upon a footing, as to the force and effect of its judgments, with all other actions; and a trial and judgment in such a case would necessarily have the force and effect of an estoppel, whether the statute expressly declared such effect or not. After issue once joined in a writ of right the judgment is absolutely final, so that a recovery had in this action may be pleaded in bar of any other claim or demand.

But the statute has, in express terms, given to the judgment in ejectment the same conclusive effect as evidence, under the general issue that a judgment in a writ of right would have if placed in bar. The seventeenth section of the act provides that the defendant shall plead the general issue only, and that on the trial he may give in evidence, under such plea, any matter which, if pleaded in the (then) present writ of right, or action of dower, would bar the action of the plaintiff. (Section 29 is also cited, the provisions of which are given in the plaintiff's argument.)

The object of the statute is to put an end to litigation and give repose to society, by preventing the same precise question from being twice litigated between the same parties or their privies; and in applying the statute the Court looks to the claim of the party and the issue joining upon it, and not to the accident of the trial, to determine whether the first judgment is a bar to a second suit. Here the claim is the same in both suits—the ownership of the land in fee—and the plea is the same—the general issue, which puts in issue the title to the land only. By the law of the State, passed in 1865, it is enacted that on the trial of an ejectment, the plaintiff shall not be required to prove that the defendant was in possession of the land at the time of bringing the suit, unless the defendant by special plea denies that he was in possession; and the plea of "not guilty" shall not put in issue the possession of the premises. The title, therefore, was the only thing in issue; and the rule is that when a matter is once put in issue, the verdict and judgment, while they stand, estop the parties from retrying the same issue. And the effect is the same, whether the parties were present for trial or not. The former judgment, as an estoppel, is in its degree negative, by the failure of the plaintiff to produce evidence to support his claim. Here the plaintiff is the same; the defendant in the second suit is the tenant of the defendant in the first suit; the land sued for is the same, the interest claimed in it the same, the plea the same—putting the title, and that only, in issue in both suits. The judgment in the first suit was acquiesced in until, under the statute, it became conclusive of the rights of the parties; and it now stands, and ought to stand, as an effectual bar to any further litigation of the matter between the parties.

Jackson Grimshaw for plaintiff in error; O. H. Browning for defendant in error.

The Meteor Case Continued.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge BETTS.

The United States vs. *The Steamship Meteor*—At the opening of the Court yesterday morning this case was continued.

Mr. Dickinson put in evidence a certificate from the Department of State, covering an official notification from the Government of Chili, of the state of war between Chili and Spain.

Benjamin V. McKenna was called to the stand and sworn:

Mr. Courtney asked him if he was a resident of Chili?

The witness said he declined to answer any question in this case, as he was under an indictment in the same matter.

Mr. Stoughton, who was present as counsel for Mr. McKenna, said that the rule was very well known that a witness was not bound to answer any question, the answer to which might assist the Government in a prosecution pending against him, and that it was perfectly plain that any question which was material to this issue here, must be material to the prosecution against him.

The Judge said he could be examined as to collateral matters, and he did not see that the question was directly connected with the present issue.

The witness was then sworn by the direction of the Court, answered in the affirmative.

He was then asked if he had been appointed a diplomatic agent of Chili.

The same objection was urged, but also overruled, and the witness said he was so appointed before he left Chili.

Mr. Webster—Do you still continue such agent?

The witness, under advice of his counsel, said he declined to answer.

The Judge said he did not see that there was any connection between the question and the prosecution against the witness.

Mr. Stoughton argued the question to the Court, citing Greenlow Ev., sec. 451, and urging that any question, the answer to which might form one link in a chain of evidence against him, a witness could not be called upon, to answer; that in this case, if a party was on his trial under the indictment, it would be a strong argument in his favor if there appeared to be no connection whatever between him and the Government for which the vessel was to be fitted out, and it would also be a strong argument against him showing the intent with which the vessel was fitted out, that he was connected at this time with the Chilian Government.

Mr. Dickinson said that the question whether the witness was a Chilian threw no light upon the question of the intent with which the vessel was fitted out, and that that intent was a matter not to be presumed but to be proved, and that there was no remote connection between the two matters that if one had a contagious disease the other would not catch it.

Mr. Stoughton—Then you ought not to ask the question, if it is irrelevant of that.

Mr. Dickinson proceeded to argue that the presumption, from the diplomatic character of the witness would be, that he had no such personal interest in the matter.

The Judge said he did not see that there was anything in the question which would endanger the witness, that that was a matter which the witness must judge of very often, and the Court could not tell what relation the answer might have to those facts; he did not seem to be anything of this question which would bear up